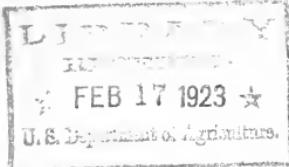


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1923



The Bay State Handbook of General Information On Trees and Hardy Plants



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THE BAY STATE NURSERIES
North Abington, Massachusetts

19

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Preface

WE take pleasure in presenting to our patrons and prospective customers this latest issue of our descriptive catalog, which we have endeavored to make as complete as possible, consistent with brevity. We have given no prices in this Handbook for the reason that plants are growing and changing their sizes from year to year, and wages will not remain stabilized. That we may be able to adjust ourselves to these changes, we issue twice a year, Spring and Fall, a price list of the stock in the sizes that we have at the time. Keep this book for what information it contains and when in want of stock send for price list or submit your list for quotation. We wish to thank all those who have so generously patronized The Bay State Nurseries in the past, and those who have so kindly given their expressions of approval, not only of the quality of the stock, but also our methods of packing the same. We wish to assure our patrons that our standards as to both quality of stock and thoroughness of packing have never been higher than they are today.

We began planting these nurseries in the year 1894, when less than one acre was planted. Today we occupy over 600 acres of land, of which between 250 and 300 are under cultivation all the time. At the present time we have one of the largest collections of Ornamental Nursery Stock to be found in the United States. If the reader has never visited our nurseries, a pleasant surprise is in waiting, when such a visit is made. We invite inspection.

We spend comparatively little money advertising our products; but we spend it liberally in the growing, transplanting, and in caring for our stock. The method of advertising that we have found the most profitable, is to so please our patrons that they cheerfully recommend us to their friends, who in turn do the same again when once they have become our customers. "WE REGARD PLEASED CUSTOMERS AS AMONG OUR MOST VALUED ASSETS."

We have purposely eliminated from this catalog many plants that might be expected to appear, because they have been "tried and found wanting" in this northern latitude. Only those that we regard as sufficiently robust to endure our northern climate, have been given a place in these pages.

We have made the descriptions as brief as possible, and only made such claims as will be justified by experience, when the plants have gone from our nursery rows to their final plantings.

How to Plant. To a person not much experienced in the art of planting trees, it seems to be quite a task; but in reality it is not a difficult one. It is our conviction that more plants are killed by intended kindness than by wilful neglect. Some people are so fussy in planting a tree that they consume a great deal of time needlessly setting a single tree, while there are others drying up awaiting their turn. Do not dig the holes until the plants are on the ground and ready to be put in. A fresh hole for every plant. Plants must not be allowed to remain on top of the ground in the sun. They must be taken one by one from the boxes, or all taken out at one time, and heeled into the ground properly, from which to be removed as wanted for planting. Dig the holes sufficiently large so that the roots may spread out laterally in their natural order without cramping. Do not dig the holes too deep or too shallow. Consult the plant to be set as to depth of hole. The collar on the plant will indicate how deeply it was planted in the ground before it was taken up.

Make your plans to have it about one inch deeper when transplanted, after the ground is settled, than it was before it was lifted from the nursery row. When once the tree or plant has been set in the hole, use only well pulverized loam in filling in around the roots. **No sods or manure should be used under any circumstances.** Shake the soil in gradually, and jostle the tree or plant until every crevice is filled in around the roots, and no air chambers are left. In case of big trees that are too large to be jostled, dirt must be filled in around the roots by means of a hoe handle, or some other smooth stick that will not injure the roots. After the roots have been well covered in this way, the ground should be thoroughly firmed, and the hole filled again and the second time trodden. Don't be afraid of making the ground too firm around the roots. The final filling should be left without treading. When trees or shrubs are planted in this way, there is little danger of their dying.

Puddling. IN CASE IT IS VERY DRY, we would recommend the making of a thick mud paste, and dipping the roots into it before planting. This is known as "puddling" the roots, and is especially advantageous in a dry season. If the season is wet, it is not necessary.

Mulching. We strongly recommend mulching all freshly planted trees or shrubs with a liberal supply of manure. Manure conserves moisture and furnishes food for the plants, and renders watering unnecessary, except in exceptionally dry periods.

The Planting of Evergreens. The planting of evergreens is no more difficult than the planting of deciduous trees; but extra care must be taken that the roots are not allowed to become dry. All evergreens are lifted and shipped with a ball of earth. The burlap should always be removed before the plant is set in the hole, and if the ground is moist the hole can be immediately filled with good loam and thoroughly trodden. If the ground is dry, the hole should be filled partly full with earth sufficiently to keep the tree in place, and the hole then filled with water and allowed to remain until the water has been taken up by the ground. After this the hole should be filled again, and thoroughly trodden, and again filled and trodden, as in the case of deciduous plants, and the final filling should not be trodden, but left as a dust mulch. In mulching evergreens use care that none of the limbs are covered with manure, and never water evergreens when the sun is shining hot upon them. If watering must be done, it should be either in the early morning or the latter part of the day, or applied at the base so that it may gradually soak through to the roots.

Formulas for Spraying. Formulas can be had at all of the Agricultural Experiment Stations throughout the United States, and bulletins containing the most efficient and up-to-date methods of applying the same.

How to Lay Out An Estate. First of all, look at the place in its entirety, as you would look upon a picture that you were about to frame, and seek to produce the effect upon your place with your planting that the frame produces upon the picture. Have your planting so arranged that it will balance, and not be too heavy at one place and too light at another. Whatever else you do, don't scatter shrubs all over the place. If the estate is large, by all means consult a Landscape Architect, and it will save you money. If you don't know where to find one, write to us, and we will put you in touch with a thoroughly reliable Architect, as we know scores of them.

If your house sets high on its foundation of stone or cement, make a planting around the house on either side of the front door, so as to give the house a setting. Wherever possible, arrange the planting at the corners and along the outer sides with a few ornamental trees, on the lawn, deciduous and evergreen, at such points as will give character and dignity to the place; but ordinary shrubs scattered over the place neither give character nor dignity to any estate.

In selecting the plants, consult first of all the heights of the shrubs and never put low-growing shrubs in close proximity to high ones. Heights must be taken into account. The next thing is as to color, and time of blooming. Arrange so as to have something in bloom continuously through the season. This can be done. Last of all, take into account foliage effects and autumn tintings. Never plant Hybrid Roses on the front lawn; they should be planted in the rear, in beds, not scattered about, one here and one there. The more you cut a rose bush, other things being equal, the more bloom you will get.

A Final Word About Evergreens. Evergreens known as broad and narrow leaved, are being more and more planted, because they give a warm, comfortable appearance in the winter as well as beauty in the summer. Narrow-leaved Evergreens, such as Spruces, Firs, Hemlocks, etc., are known as Conifers. Many of these Evergreens are too large for small estates; but we have for years been getting together a collection of dwarf Evergreens that never assume large proportions, but become more and more beautiful with age, and never become ragged and unsightly.



Packing House of the Bay State Nurseries

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

Please Read Carefully Before Ordering

Order Early.

Do not delay until the last moment before sending in your order. The reason is apparent. It is to our mutual advantage that you order early.

How to Order.

All orders should be written plainly (this will insure against mistakes), stating the method of transit, whether by express, freight, parcel post, or truck. Write plainly the Post Office, express, or freight stations, as the case may be, and sign your name plainly.

Packing and Shipping Directions.

All trees and plants are labeled and carefully packed and delivered to the forwarders here at North Abington at prices published semi-annually and which will be furnished to all requesting them. If no instructions as to method of shipment are given, we shall use our best judgment. On account of the perishable nature of all nursery stock, we recommend that all small orders go by express. All evergreens are lifted with a ball of earth and are carefully burlapped, and can be so packed as to go safely by freight. But all **Herbaceous plants** should be sent by express and **never by freight** except in carload lots. In all cases the stock when it has been packed and delivered to the forwarder, is at the purchaser's risk, and should loss occur by delay in transit or accident by the forwarders, **they and not we**, must be held responsible.

Terms.

All orders from unknown customers should be accompanied with cash or its equivalent. Claims for reductions must be made immediately upon receipt of the goods. On account of weather and soil conditions and after treatment it would not be possible for us to give any guarantee that the plants will grow. Neither should we be held responsible for errors or delinquencies of the forwarders.

Prices.

Quality and not price only should be the guiding factor in purchasing nursery products. Cheap nursery stock is dear at any price. Our prices are not cheap; neither is our stock. Our prices are reasonable when quality and service are considered.

Shipping Season.

Our spring shipping season begins about the 25th of March, and continues until the last of May. In the fall we begin shipping with evergreens and perennials in August, deciduous trees and shrubs the last of September, and continue shipping until the ground freezes up for winter.

Non-Guarantee.

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality or productiveness or any other matter of any nursery stock or plants we sell, only that it is alive and healthy when it leaves us.

Location of Our Nurseries. Quick

The Bay State Nurseries are located in North Abington, Mass., 18 miles south of Boston, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., half way from Boston to Plymouth. Trains leave the South Station at frequent intervals during the day. Visitors are always welcome. When notified, we meet visitors at the station with an automobile, and take them to the office.

Transportation to Boston, New York and the West.

Our nurseries are so located that consignments arrive in Boston and New York the morning after the shipment is made. Shipments leaving here at noon for New York and points beyond, arrive in New York the following morning. Shipments leaving here for Boston and points beyond in the evening, arrive in Boston the following morning.



Inspector's Certificate Accompanies Every Shipment.

THE BAY STATE NURSERIES

W. H. WYMAN & SON, Proprietors

NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.



The packing shed from another point in the Nursery

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

DECIDUOUS TREES

Under this head are included both upright and drooping forms of trees which are devoid of foliage in winter. For the convenience of the planter in making selection, we designate the approximate height at maturity, and the rapidity of growth by use of the following

ABBREVIATIONS

Denoting Size: L, trees that attain a height of 50 feet or more; M, trees that attain a height of 25 to 50 feet; S, trees that attain a height of 10 to 25 feet; D, dwarf; VD, very dwarf.

Denoting Rapidity of Growth: r, rapid; m, medium; s, slow; v, vigorous; vs, very slow.

Denoting Varieties Suitable for Seashore Planting: Dagger (†).

In this list we include only those species and varieties which have been thoroughly tested and found worthy of general cultivation in our rigorous New England climate. Our trees have been several times transplanted, and are furnished with good root system.

ACER. Maple

Acer Campestre. ENGLISH CORK-BARK MAPLE. (Sm.) A tree of moderate, dense growth; dull green foliage; makes a good screen tree; valuable for planting as an undergrowth and on high dry ground. Has horizontally spreading wings, and peculiar corky bark.

Acer Dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. (Lr.) Foliage light green, silvery beneath; most rapid growing Maple; grows best in rich, moist soil but succeeds almost anywhere except on dry ground; largely used for street planting.

Var. Wieri. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE.

(Lr.) A graceful variety, remarkable for its pendulous drooping branches; foliage abundant, silvery underneath, deeply and delicately cut. This tree is especially attractive as a tall growing lawn specimen.

Acer Negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE, or BOX ELDER. (Mr.) This is the tree to use when a quick screen is desired. It is a rapid grower and has spreading branches. Although it thrives best in rich, damp ground, it will grow in dry or poor soils. The foliage is light green and changes to yellow in the autumn.

See Our Price List for Prices.

ACER—Continued

Acer Palmatum. JAPANESE MAPLE. (Dm.) Handsome shrub of dense, though graceful habit; attractive foliage, especially in spring and fall, when leaves assume most striking tints. This tree is suitable for individual planting.

Var. Atropurpureum. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. (Ds.) Leaves blood-red in spring, changing to dark purple; attractive throughout the season. This small tree is often used for lawn planting, but is most effective on account of the contrast when planted with evergreens. In New England it should be planted in only sheltered places.

†**Acer Platanoides.** NORWAY MAPLE. (Lr.) A large, handsome tree, with round, spreading head; broad, dark green foliage. Decidedly beautiful when filled with golden blossoms before the foliage appears. It is the hardiest of all Maples and will withstand extreme exposure. It is especially adapted for street, shade, and seashore planting. As mentioned elsewhere, all of our trees have been several times transplanted and have splendid root systems.

Var. Reitenbachi. REITENBACH'S PURPLE MAPLE. (Mm.) Leaves greenish red when unfolding, turning dark blood-red in late summer.

Var. Schwedleri. SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE MAPLE. (Mr.) Leaves bright red when new, changing later in the season to dark purplish green. Habit like the Norway Maple.

Acer Pseudoplatanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. (Lr.) Large tree of vigorous growth, with large, spreading head. A desirable shade tree for lawn or park planting. Thrives well, even in exposed situations.

Var. Purpurascens. PURPLE SYCAMORE MAPLE. (Lr.) Of robust growth; leaves purplish red beneath, giving tree deep purplish shade; highly ornamental.

Acer Rubrum. RED, or SCARLET MAPLE. (Lv.) Excellent habit; scarlet flowers in early spring; dense foliage, gorgeous color in autumn. Will thrive in wet situations where no other Maple will live.

Acer Saccharum. SUGAR or ROCK MAPLE. (Lr.) Excellent street and shade tree, somewhat higher headed than the Norway Maple; dense foliage, turning bright yellow and scarlet in autumn. Does well in almost every soil.

Acer Spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. (Ds.) Shrub or small tree, valuable as undergrowth or screen; leaves rough and broad, turning yellow and scarlet in the autumn.

Acer Tataricum. TATARIAN MAPLE. (Dm.) Shrub like tree; brilliant autumn coloring; hardy and desirable.

Var. Ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. (Dm.) Graceful shrub or small tree, with handsome foliage, turning bright red in autumn; may be used as substitute for Japanese Maples where they are not hardy.

AESCULUS. Horse Chestnut

Aesculus Hippocastanum. EUROPEAN HORSE-CHESTNUT. (Lm.) Large tree of regular outline; blooms in May; flowers white, tinged with red, growing in panicles 8 to 10 inches long; very showy; bears fruit.

Var. Alba Flore Plena. DOUBLE WHITE HORSE-CHESTNUT. (Lv.) Double flower; white and pink, in larger panicles than the Hippocastanum; bears no fruit.

Aesculus Parviflora. DWARF HORSE-CHESTNUT. (Dm.) Low, spreading tree, with very attractive, divided leaves and bearing beautiful white flowers in upright panicles in June; distinct and unusual.

Aesculus Rubicunda. RED-FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT. (Mm.) Very desirable and attractive variety; the foliage is dark; flowers red; highly ornamental and desirable as a lawn specimen.

AILANTHUS

Ailanthus Glandulosa. TREE OF HEAVEN. (Lr.) Valuable for street planting where nothing else will thrive, as it stands smoke and dust well; extremely rapid growing, open-headed tree; foliage palm-like; greenish flowers in June.

ALNUS. Alder

Alnus Glutinosa. EUROPEAN or BLACK ALDER. (Sr.) A vigorous grower; thriving well in damp soils; attractive dull green foliage.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree

Aralia Spinosa. HERCULES CLUB. (Dr.) Stout stems covered with thorns; immense leaves; enormous clusters of small white flowers, followed by purple berries, giving this species a very distinct subtropical appearance.

BETULA. Birch

†**Betula Alba.** EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. (Mr.) Tall, graceful tree, with spray-like branches and silvery bark; very effective in winter; assumes an elegant drooping habit and like most of the other birches, is a desirable lawn tree. Does well in poor soils.

Var. Atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BIRCH. (Mm.) Foliage deep purple; white bark when matured; vigorous habit.

Var. Laciniata Pendula. WEEPING CUT-LEAVED WHITE BIRCH. (Mm.) An unusually graceful drooping tree, particularly adapted for lawn planting. Foliage deeply cut; silvery white bark at maturity; a vigorous grower in rich moist ground.

Var. Youngii. YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH. (Mm.) Branches slender and very pendulous; irregular picturesque head similar in habit to Weeping Beech.

Betula Lenta. SWEET, BLACK, or CHERRY BIRCH. (Lr.) Trunk dark reddish brown; young bark aromatic, with agreeable flavor; handsome round-headed pendulous branches when older; attractive in spring with its long, staminate catkins; leaves heart shaped and hairy beneath when young.

BETULA—Continued

Betula Lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. (Lr.) Bark is silvery gray or light orange; leaves hairy along the veins beneath; one of the most valuable forest trees in the Northern states. A blaze of gold in the autumn.

†**Betula Papyrifera.** PAPER or CANOE BIRCH. (Lr.) A worthy ornamental tree. When young the stem is not white, but a dark brown (sometimes almost black), which causes many people to question the variety. As the tree develops, the color changes until the trunk is white, with a loose, graceful head and large, handsome leaves. It thrives well in Northern latitudes, and is very effective when planted in a group.

†**Betula Populifolia.** AMERICAN GRAY BIRCH. (Mr.) A slender tree; smooth, grayish-white bark; leaves smooth and glossy. It is a rapid grower and thrives in dry and poor soil, but is not a particularly desirable tree.

Betula Rubra syn. **Nigra.** RED or RIVER BIRCH. (Lr.) A moisture-loving, graceful tree with slender, very numerous branches and remarkable for its torn and ragged bark; bark reddish brown or silvery gray on younger branches, separating into numerous thin, papery flakes.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam

Carpinus Betulus. EUROPEAN HORNBEAM. (Ss.) Slow growing, medium sized tree; thick foliage; good for planting in shady places and useful as a hedge when a high hedge is required.

Carpinus Caroliniana. AMERICAN HORNBEAM. (Ms.) A bushy tree with dense, but slender and often somewhat pendulous branches and dark, bluish green foliage, changing to scarlet or orange-yellow in the fall. May be used as a screen or trimmed into a good hedge.

CASTANEA. Chestnut

Castanea Americana. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. (Lr.) A large ornamental tree with handsome foliage; excellent for shade tree; nuts, though smaller, have a better flavor than those of any other variety.

Castanea Sober Paragon. (Mr.) A rapid and vigorous grower. A constant bearer and never has an off year. Bears large nuts of a mild and sweet flavor.

NOTE.—For the present we would recommend that people plant Chestnuts with discretion, on account of the Chestnut Blight that has found its way into this country from abroad.

CATALPA. Indian Bean

Catalpa Bignoides Aurea. GOLDEN CATALPA. (Sm.) A low-growing tree with wide spreading branches and yellow leaves. Not hardy in northern New England.

Catalpa Bungei. JAPANESE or UMBRELLA CATALPA. (Dm.) A species from China. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top-grafted on tall stems, it makes an effective tree for formal gardens, not too far north.

CATALPA—Continued

Catalpa Ovalis. JAPANESE CATALPA. (Sr.) Species of rapid growth, with deep green, glossy foliage; produces fragrant flowers in June; seed pods very long but somewhat irregular in form; open, loose headed.

Catalpa Speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA. (Lr.) Tall and hardy; well adapted to forest and ornamental planting. The most desirable of all the Catalpas.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree

†**Celtis Occidentalis.** AMERICAN NETTLE TREE. (Mm.) Native known as Hackberry; rare; numerous slender branches; leaves light green and shiny; bark thick and rough; resembles the Elm in appearance.

CERASUS. Cherry

Cerasus Japonica. JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY. (Mv.) A beautiful ornamental tree; upright in growth, producing showy, double flowers in advance or with the leaves. Colors of flowers, double pink, double red and double white.

Var. Rosea Flore Plena. PINK FLOWERING CHERRY. (Mv.) Bears a profusion of double pink flowers in the spring. A splendid tree to be planted as a specimen.

Var. Rosea Pendula. PINK WEEPING JAPANESE CHERRY. (Sv.) One of the finest weeping trees; branches droop, giving a very graceful appearance, and the bright rose-colored blossoms literally cover them to the very tips.

Cerasus Sieboldii Alba Plena. DOUBLE WHITE CHINESE CHERRY. (Mv.) Ornamental; well foliated, producing double white flowers.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM. Kadsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. KADSURA TREE. (Mr.) Hardy ornamental tree of pyramidal form; leaves medium size, heart-shaped, dark green above and silvery beneath; the leaf stalks and vines are purplish; branches to the ground; prefers damp soil, where it grows rapidly. Should be planted either as a specimen or in borders.



A matured Cercidiphyllum Japonicum

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis. AMERICAN JUDAS TREE or RED BUD. (Ss.) One of the finest ornamental trees; medium size; round-headed, with large, heart-shaped leathery foliage of dark green. A profusion of deep pink flowers covers the tree in April before the foliage appears.

CHIONANTHUS. Fringe Tree

Chionanthus Virginica. WHITE FRINGE. (Sv.) A superb lawn tree, with large, dark green foliage and very showy white fringy flowers in early summer.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood

Cladrastis Tinctoria. syn. *Virgilia Lutea*. YELLOW WOOD. (Mm.) Tree with yellow wood and smooth bark; a most beautiful flowering tree, with wide, graceful head and short trunk; well adapted to single tree on the lawn; flowers white and sweet-scented; the wood yields clear yellow dye.



White Flowering Dogwood in Bloom

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus Florida. WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (Sv.) An American species of regular habit, with spreading open top. It produces large, showy white flowers in May before the leaves appear; in autumn the grayish green foliage turns to dark red, which, with the brilliant berries, make it one of the most beautiful trees at that season.

Var. Rubra. RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD. (Sv.) This is one of the finest flowering trees; it blooms when quite young, producing deep rose-colored flowers in the early spring. It is worthy of more extensive culture and should have a place on every sizeable lawn.

CRATAEGUS. Thorn

Crataegus Carrieri. CARRIER'S THORN. (Sm.) Foliage of a dark, glossy green; fruit large, dark red, showy and hangs to the tree long into the winter.

†Crataegus Coccinea. SCARLET-FRUITED THORN. (Ss.) A fine native variety; blooms in May, producing white blossoms, succeeded by scarlet fruit; large foliage.

†Crataegus Cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. (Sm.) A very desirable species with beautiful autumn coloring and large clusters of bright red fruit, remaining long on the branches. Much used singly and in groups.

†Crataegus Crus-Galli. COCKSPUR THORN. (Dv.) This variety has long, sharp thorns, glossy green foliage, which assumes a brilliant orange and scarlet color in the fall, and is valuable for hedges.

Crataegus Mollis. RED-FLOWERING THORN. (Sm.) This variety with its bright green foliage, red flowers and scarlet berries, is very decorative.

†Crataegus Oxyantha. ENGLISH HAWTHORN. (Ss.) The celebrated English hedge plant; flowers pure white and sweet-scented, followed by scarlet fruit.

Var. Pauli. PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. (Sm.) A small tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers of a deep crimson color, with a scarlet shade and very double.

Var. Alba Plena. DOUBLE WHITE THORN. (Sm.) A very attractive variety on account of both foliage and flowers. Its small, double white flowers are borne in profusion.

FAGUS. Beech

Fagus Grandifolia. AMERICAN BEECH. (Lv.) A magnificent tree; large spreading growth; symmetrical habit; and its rich yellow autumn foliage and smooth gray bark add to its attractiveness.

Fagus Sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. (Lv.) Choice and beautiful tree; branches close to the ground; retains foliage very late; excellent for screen and hedge work.

Var. Asplenifolia. FERN-LEAVED BEECH. (Sm.) Has beautiful fern-like foliage, which gives the tree a graceful, airy appearance, and is an excellent spreading tree.

Var. Heterophylla. CUT-LEAVED BEECH. (Mm.) A very dense low shrubby tree, the leaves of which are not as finely divided as the above form. This tree deserves more extensive cultivation. It is very hardy.

Var. Pendula. WEEPING BEECH. (Mm.) A picturesque tree with long, drooping branches; the larger limbs mostly horizontally spreading; rich luxuriant foliage which hangs in masses. This tree is adapted for lawn or park planting.

Var. Purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH. (Lv.) The foliage of this low-branching tree is very attractive. In the spring it is a bright reddish purple, which turns to a beautiful green with a purple tinge in the summer. A splendid tree for a lawn specimen.

Var. Riversi. RIVER'S PURPLE BEECH. (Mv.) The finest of all purple-leaved trees; compact, symmetrical growth; bright crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in the summer.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Fraxinus Americana. WHITE ASH. (Lv.) Well-known native variety, with straight, clean trunk; soft, mellow green foliage, changing in the autumn to a rich brown. A desirable shade or street tree because it gives shade quickly and yet is comparatively long-lived.

Fraxinus Excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. (Lr.) A lofty tree of rapid growth; spreading head; gray bark; foliage darker than the American species.

Fraxinus Lanceolata. GREEN ASH. A distinct hardy variety with leaves green on both sides. Like the other varieties of Ash, it likes moderately moist soil.

Fraxinus Nigra. BLACK ASH. (Lm.) A tall growing tree; hardy and vigorous.

GINKGO. Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo Biloba. MAIDENHAIR TREE. (Mr.) A beautiful tree of upright habit, with clean, straight trunk and with spreading branches peculiar to itself; leaves are fan-shaped; foliage resembles the maidenhair fern, from which it derives its name; in the fall the tree becomes a color of rich golden yellow. This is an excellent lawn and avenue tree and is a very satisfactory city tree. It is not liked by insects.

GLEBITSCHIA. Locust

†Gleditschia Tiacanthos. HONEY LOCUST. (L.v.) Rapid growing tree in earlier stages with powerful spines; foliage delicate in appearance; makes a stately specimen or is useful for hedging when a tall hedge is desired. The wood is known for its enduring qualities.

GYMNOCLADUS

Gymnocladus Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. (Mm.) A fine native tree of irregular habit, with bluish-green feathery foliage. Should be planted either as a lawn specimen or in a border.

JUGLANS. Walnut

Juglans Cinerea. BUTTERNUT. (Lm.) A strong native tree; open-headed and spreading, with grayish, rough bark; valuable for its nuts, as well as an ornamental tree; foliage resembles Ailanthus.

Juglans Nigra. BLACK WALNUT. (Lr.) Native tree of majestic size and graceful habit; bark is of dark brown color; foliage beautiful; valuable also as a timber tree in regions where it flourishes. We do not recommend planting it North of Boston.

Juglans Regia. ENGLISH WALNUT. (Ms.) A native of Persia; a light, sandy soil, or well-drained hillside is to be preferred for this tree; grows very large and lofty in its native country; nut oval and very fine; will not endure northern latitudes.



Magnolia Stellata

KOELREUTERIA

Koelreuteria Paniculata. VARNISH TREE. (Ms.) From China. Desirable lawn tree; has handsome leaves; in July produces a mass of showy yellow flowers, followed by conspicuous seed pods.

LABURNUM. Golden Chain

Laburnum Vulgare. GOLDEN CHAIN. (Sm.) A small tree, deriving its name from the long racemes of golden blossoms produced in June; smooth, shining foliage; it does best in a cool and shady spot.

LARIX. Larch

Larix Europaea. EUROPEAN LARCH or TAMARACK. (Lr.) A rapid growing pyramidal shaped tree, with very attractive light green foliage; drooping habit; valuable as a lawn tree.

Larix Leptolepis. JAPANESE LARCH. (Lm.) A tree with horizontal branches, forming pyramidal head; foliage light green when young, changing to golden yellow in the fall. This is a desirable specimen tree.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar Styraciflua. SWEET GUM. (Mm.) A handsome native tree of stately growth, with corky bark; leaves resemble those of the maple, but are more star-shaped, and of a glossy green color, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn. It thrives best South of New England.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. (Lr.) A large symmetrical tree; smooth bark; glossy, light green, fiddle-shaped leaves; branches spreading. The flowers are tulip-like, of a greenish-yellow color, blotched with orange.

MAGNOLIA

Native Varieties

Magnolia Acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. (Lr.) A tree of large, pyramidal growth. The fruit resembles a small cucumber when young, but when ripe is of a deep scarlet. The leaves are large, deep green. Flowers yellow, tinged with bluish-purple.

Magnolia Glauca. SWEET BAY. (Ss.) Irregular in habit; foliage thick, glossy, deep green. It blossoms in June; flowers white and sweet-scented.

Chinese Varieties

Magnolia Conspicua. YULAN TREE. (Lm.) This makes a very showy specimen tree when covered with large, sweet-scented white flowers.

Magnolia Soulangeana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. (Sm.) Small tree or large shrub. One of the hardiest and most popular of the foreign Magnolias. Blossoms in April; flowers white inside, outside petals pink. Foliage dense and glossy.

Var. Alba Superba. LARGE WHITE CHINESE MAGNOLIA. (Sm.) A choice variety; flowers large, pure white, and opening in April before the leaves appear.

Var. Alexandrina. ALEXANDER'S MAGNOLIA. (Sm.) This is another desirable variety, producing light, pink flowers in the first week of May.

MAGNOLIA—Continued

Var. Lennei. LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. (Sm.) A splendid variety; strong grower. Produces dark purple, cup-shaped flowers in April.

Var. Speciosa. SHOWY-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. (Sm.) Very hardy. Foliage and growth resemble the Soulangeana, but the flowers are smaller, later, and of a deeper color.

Magnolia Stellata. HALL'S MAGNOLIA. (Ds.) Dwarf habit; spreading branches. Blooms earlier than the other Magnolias, producing double pure white flowers, the petals of which are long and narrow. Very desirable.

MALUS. Flowering Crab-Apple

Malus Coronaria. SWEET-SCENTED CRAB. (Sm.) Low-growing bushy tree; crooked and thorny branches; bears rose-red or blush sweet-scented flowers in May.

Malus Floribunda. FLOWERING CRAB. (Sm.) One of the best of the early spring-flowering bushes, or small trees; flowers rose or rosy red, appearing with the leaves, produced in great abundance, and very showy; reddish fruit usually about the size of a pea, on long, slender stems; ornamental in autumn.

Var. Atrosanguinea. CRIMSON CRAB. (Sm.) Flowers crimson and produced in great profusion. Like most of the other varieties of Flowering Crab-Apples, this makes an excellent specimen or lawn tree.

Malus Ioensis Var. Bechtelii. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (Sm.) One of the most beautiful of the flowering Crabs; in early spring produces double, fragrant flowers of delicate pink color, resembling small roses from a distance.

Malus Niedzwetzkyana. PINK SIBERIAN CRAB. (Sm.) A very ornamental tree with deep pink flowers.

Malus Parkmanni. PARKMAN'S CRAB. (Sm.) An irregular, awkward-shaped tree when young, but a most attractive tree when filled with buds and blossoms. Each bud produces regularly five blossoms and are set on stems 3 in. long, and are so slender that they bend with the weight of the buds or bloom in a very graceful fashion. The buds are carmine in color; the open blossoms are semi-double, and the tree when in bloom presents a most gorgeous appearance.

Malus Spectabilis. CHINESE FLOWERING CRAB. (Sm.) A small tree with very attractive flowers; the opening flower buds are almost coral red.

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus Alba. WHITE MULBERRY. (Mm.) The silk-worm Mulberry. Tree is usually thick-topped and bushy grower. Foliage light green; fruit white, or sometimes violet-colored.

Var. Pendula. TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY. (Dv.) One of the best of small weeping lawn trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Foliage light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish-purple. Thrifty and hardy.

MORUS—Continued

Var. Tatarica Rubra. RED RUSSIAN MULBERRY. (Mm.) A low-growing very bushy-topped small tree with reddish fruit, of which birds are very fond; very hardy.

OXYDENDRON. Sorrel Tree

Oxydendron Arboreum. SORREL TREE. (Sm.) Slender and graceful as a birch, it can fill a narrow corner or go among the shrubs. The flowers are its crowning glory; long, curving racemes like drooping bouquets of lily of the valley in mid-summer, when no other tree is in bloom. It is the first tree in autumn from which to pick a spray of scarlet foliage.

PHELLODENDRON. Cork Tree

Phellodendron Amurense. AMOOR CORK TREE. (Mr.) Grows rapidly when young and will thrive in almost any kind of soil; has a round broad head, and gray bark; leaves turn yellow in autumn. This tree will resist drought and isn't attacked by insects. For these reasons it is often used to advantage in street plantings.

PLATANUS. Plane Tree

Platanus Occidentalis. BUTTONWOOD. (Lr.) One of the most massive and perhaps the tallest of all deciduous trees in North America. Leaves heart-shaped at the base, the short lobes sharp-pointed; foliage dense; branches are mottled white where thin bark scales off. An excellent street and park tree.

Platanus Orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE. (Lr.) Broad, round head on comparatively short trunk. Bark dullish gray or greenish white. Rapid grower. Used for street and park planting.

POPULUS. Poplar

†**Populus Alba.** WHITE or SILVER POPLAR. (Lr.) From Europe. Tree of rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves glossy above and white as snow beneath. Flourishes in any soil, but should be planted with discretion because of its tendency to throw up suckers.

Var. Bolleana. BOLLE'S POPLAR. (Lr.) Fastigiate habit, combined with the white foliage and shoots make it a most emphatic tree. Compact upright grower. Resembles the Lombardy in form, but because of its tendency to crack we have discouraged its planting.

†**Populus Balsamifera.** BALSAM POPLAR or BALM OF GILEAD. (Lr.) A tall, upright, symmetrical tree of rapid, luxuriant growth, with large, glossy leaves which are retained late in autumn. The buds exhale an agreeable odor and are used for medicinal purposes. This tree will thrive under severe exposures.

Populus Canescens. GRAY POPLAR. (Mr.) Leaves broad or nearly circular; the lower surface light green. One of the best varieties for planting on city streets. Like the other poplars, it is not a long-lived tree.

POPULUS—Continued

†**Populus Monilifera.** CAROLINA POPLAR. (Mr.) A popular tree where shade is wanted quickly; of spreading form; bark gray-green; foliage heart-shaped and of a bright green color; grows rapidly in almost any soil; valuable for shade and for high screen planting.

Populus Nigra Var. Fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. (Lr.) A well-known, upright and extremely rapid growing tree; leaves bright pale green, lighter beneath; it branches down to the ground and is used very satisfactorily for screen purposes. It is also used for formal effects on account of its pyramidal form.

PRUNUS. Plum

Prunus Pissardi. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. (Ss.) Handsome small tree with purple leaves and wine-red fruits; one of the best of the small purple-leaved trees, retaining its color until fall.

PTELEA. Hop Tree

†**Ptelea Trifoliata.** HOP TREE. (Ds.) A round-headed, loosely branched tree with glossy green foliage, which if bruised exhales a pleasant hop-like odor; covered in fall with numerous green fruit-pods.

QUERCUS. Oak

Quercus Alba. AMERICAN WHITE OAK. (Lm.) One of the noblest trees of the northern states; slow growing. Beautiful park tree; foliage assumes a beautiful violet-purple color in the fall.

Quercus Bicolor. SWAMP WHITE OAK. (Lr.) Thrives in wet ground, but does equally well in well-drained soils. Has round-topped, open head and is one of the fastest growing varieties of the Oaks.

Quercus Coccinea. SCARLET OAK. (Lr.) Especially valuable for its brilliant scarlet fall color. Grows well in dry situations. Leaves are large and feathery.

Quercus Macrocarpa. MOSSY CUP OAK. (Lr.) Has broad, round head, is a vigorous grower, and becomes a stately tree. Its corky branches give it a picturesque appearance in winter.

Quercus Palustris. PIN OAK. (Lr.) This very handsome tree is particularly adapted for lawn and avenue planting. Has finely divided leaves of deep green which turn to red in fall; and drooping branches. Grows rapidly and prefers somewhat moist soil. Fibrous-rooted and transplants well.

Quercus Pedunculata. syn. *Robur.* ENGLISH OAK. (Lm.) The Royal Oak of England. Its stout spreading branches form a broad, round-topped head.

Var. Fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL ENGLISH OAK. (Mm.) Its upright branches form a narrow columnar head which resembles the Lombardy Poplar. This is a much longer-lived tree, however.

†**Quercus Rubra.** RED OAK. (Lr.) A broad tree of rapid growth; large rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the fall. Will flourish under poor soil conditions.

ROBINIA. Locust

†Robinia Pseudacacia. BLACK or YELLOW LOCUST. (Lr.) This species is the largest of the genus, growing very rapidly to the height of 80 feet; fragrant white flowers in drooping racemes in early summer; the wood is very lasting and adapted to many uses. Will thrive under city conditions, withstand severe exposure, and is a desirable plant for natural, informal effects.

SALIX. Willow

†Salix Alba. WHITE WILLOW. (Lr.) Large tree, with short and thick trunk; branches yellow; leaves ashy gray and silky throughout, giving a white appearance to the whole tree; likes moisture.

Salix Babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW. (Lr.) Probably the best known of the Willows; has very drooping, long, slender branches of olive-green. Will grow in any good soil, but does best when planted near a stream or lake; a splendid tree for informal effects.

Salix Blanda. WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. (Mr.) Another drooping variety; very hardy for specimen planting.

Salix Elegantissima. THURLOW'S WEEPING WILLOW. (Mr.) A drooping tree similar to the Babylonica, but of a wider spreading habit.

†Salix Pentandra. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. (Mv.) Ornamental tree of upright dense growth; splendid for screens; bark brownish green; leaves dark glossy green much like the California Privet. An excellent tree for seashore planting.

†Salix Vitellina Aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED WILLOW. (Lm.) A large and venerable appearing tree, conspicuous at all seasons, but particularly in winter, on account of its yellow bark.

SASSAFRAS

Sassafras Officinale. SASSAFRAS (Mm.) Has peculiar, large, dark green foliage, which turns to a deep yellow in autumn. The flowers, small and yellow, appear in May, and are very fragrant. Well known for its aromatic bark and roots.

SORBUS. Mountain Ash

Sorbus Americana. AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. (Sm.) A pretty native tree with spreading branches and abundant clusters of large bright red berries in autumn. Will withstand severe exposure.

Sorbus Aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. (Mm.) Fine tree bearing clusters of scarlet berries in abundance from July to winter, making it a very attractive small growing lawn tree.

Sorbus Quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. (Mm.) A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Foliage bright green above and downy beneath. A fine lawn tree.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Syringa Japonica. JAPAN TREE LILAC. (Sm.) One of the remarkable tree lilacs of Japan; flowers creamy white. Should be on every lawn.

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress

Taxodium Distichum. BALD CYPRESS. (Lr.) Stately tree of pyramidal form; fine light green feathery foliage; branches covered with bright brown bark.

TILIA. Linden

Tilia Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD. (Lr.) Our most common American species; its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant; has broad, round top which gives plenty of shade; suitable for lawns, parks and streets.

Tilia Dasystyla. CRIMEAN LINDEN. (Mm.) Symmetrical growing tree; leaves dark glossy green above and pale beneath, with tufts of brown hairs on the axils of the principal veins; bright yellow bark in winter.

Var. Alba. WHITE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. (Lr.) Vigorous-growing tree, particularly noticeable for its white appearance; its handsome form, growth and foliage render it worthy to be classed among the finest of our ornamental trees.

Tilia Parvifolia. SMALL-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. (Mm.) A handsome, symmetrical tree of vigorous growth; leaves small and thin, green above, silvery beneath; blossom very sweet scented.

Tilia Platiphyllos. LARGE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN OR LIME. (Lm.) A very fine, strong growing tree with larger foliage than the English type. A splendid street tree and will thrive in bleak places such as along the seacoast.

ULMUS. Elm

Ulmus Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ELM. (Lr.) Most common and beautiful of the elms, the glory of our old New England towns. Loftily spreading, with drooping branches; very hardy. A fine avenue tree.

Ulmus Campestris. ENGLISH ELM. (Lm.) Round-top and sometimes open-headed tree. Often used for avenues. Foliage dark green, remaining several weeks longer than that of the Americana, and is more delicately cut.

Var. Huntingdoni. HUNTINGDON ELM. (Lr.) Fine vigorous grower, of erect habit; dark green foliage and smooth bark.

Var. Wheatleyi. GUERNSEY or CORNISH ELM. (Lm.) A fine tree with short, ascending branches forming a dense narrow pyramid; leaves rather small, broad and dark green.

Ulmus Scabra. SCOTCH or WYCH ELM. (Lr.) A tree of rapid, spreading growth and large foliage.

AVERAGE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING STREET TREES

Elms	40 ft.
Ginkgo	40 ft.
Horse Chestnuts	35 ft.
Lindens	35 ft.
Norway Maples	40 ft.
Sugar Maples	45 ft.
Pin Oaks	38 ft.
Red Oaks	45 ft.



An Evergreen Border in our Nursery

EVERGREEN TREES

We pay particular attention to the cultivation of Evergreens. The stock we offer is all thrifty and heavily rooted, having been root-pruned, and several times transplanted, thus assuring success to the planter. We have large specimens of most varieties. *Prices and sizes given upon application.

Planting and Cultural Instructions: See notes under "Preface."

ABBREVIATIONS

Denoting Size: L, large; M, medium; S, small; D, dwarf; VD, very dwarf.

Denoting Rapidity of Growth: r, rapid; m, medium; s, slow; v, vigorous.

Denoting Varieties Suitable for Seashore Planting: Dagger (†).

ABIES. Fir

Abies Balsamea. BALSAM FIR. (Lr.) A splendid tree of pyramidal form and of rapid growth. Foliage dark green and silvery beneath. It thrives best in moist soil, but will grow on dry uplands. Not desirable farther south than northern Massachusetts.

Abies Brachyphyllo. NIKKO FIR. (Lr.) A very hardy Japanese Fir. Foliage is an attractive dark green that does not turn color at all during the winter. A symmetrical growing tree that thrives in almost any soil.

Abies Concolor. WHITE FIR. (Lm.) A native of the Rocky Mountains. A very hardy tree, with long, broad foliage, with great variety of tints from dark green to blue. Of all the firs, it is the best. It is very vigorous, grows rapidly and will withstand heat and drought. It is very graceful in appearance, and as a single specimen, it is one of the most perfect trees grown.

ABIES—Continued

Abies Fraseri. FRASER'S BALSAM FIR. (Lr.) Similar to the Balsam Fir in appearance and habit of growth, but with richer and darker foliage; will thrive farther south than the Balsam.

Abies Veitchi. VEITCH'S SILVER FIR. (Lr.) The most rapid growing of all the Firs. It makes a tall, symmetrical tree, with dark green foliage on the upper side, and silvery beneath. It is a very hardy and desirable tree for specimen planting. It should be more generally planted than it is.

CEDRUS. Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica Glauca. MT. ATLAS CEDAR. (Mm.) Leaves very fine and of a delicate steel-blue tint. Of a somewhat spreading, open habit of growth. A very interesting specimen, but not thoroughly hardy, even in Massachusetts.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

A Most Interesting and Desirable Family
of Hardy Evergreens

Juniperus Chinensis. CHINESE JUNIPER, (D.s.) Branches rather slender; leaves pointed and spreading. Should be kept closely pruned to produce best results.

Var. Alba Variegata. SILVER-TIPPED JUNIPER. (D.m.) Upright growing and compact in form, with pretty variegated foliage. Quite hardy and desirable.

Var. Aurea. GOLDEN CHINESE JUNIPER. (D.s.) Upright form, with young branchlets golden yellow, becoming more brilliant in full sun. An excellent yellow-foliaged dwarf evergreen.

Var. Pfitzeriana. PFITZER'S JUNIPER. (S.s.) A beautiful fan-shaped evergreen, having broad horizontally spreading, irregular branches, as broad as tall; of grayish green texture. We recommend this plant very highly because it is very hardy and will thrive under conditions that are not the most favorable. This is the very best of the Chinese varieties and is very well adapted for foundation planting.

†**Juniperus Communis Depressa.** COMMON SPREADING JUNIPER. Our common Juniper, with light bluish foliage. This variety is very hardy, will live in light sandy soil, and will withstand severe exposures. A splendid plant for rock gardens.

Var. Aurea. syn. Douglassi. DOUGLAS' GOLDEN JUNIPER. (V.d.s.) Golden form of the above. New growth bright yellow, changing to bronzy yellow in winter.

Var. Cracovica. POLISH JUNIPER. (M.v.) An erect, robust-growing variety, well clothed with leaves; tips sometimes pendulous. Strongly resembles the Irish Juniper. Very hardy.

Var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. (M.m.) Compact, slender tree with bluish green foliage; tips of branchlets erect; a plant much used for border planting. Should not be planted where it would be severely exposed.

Var. Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. (M.m.) This slender plant is very similar to the Irish Juniper, but hardier. Branches droop slightly.

Juniperus Excelsa Stricta. GREEK JUNIPER. A beautiful dwarf variety; dense grower, with tapering outline and bluish foliage.

Juniperus Japonica. JAPANESE JUNIPER. (V.D.s.) A spreading variety of Juniper of irregular habit, inclined to a drooping posture. Very hardy; foliage light green; desirable in a mixed planting.

Var. Aurea. GOLDEN JAPANESE JUNIPER. (V.D.s.) Same habit of growth as the above, but with bright yellow foliage. Comparatively rare and desirable.

†**Juniperus Sabina.** SAVIN JUNIPER. (V.D.s.) A valuable spreading or semi-erect plant; very desirable for planting in a bed of mixed evergreens; also valuable for rock work. Its unchanging deep green color adds to its desirability.

JUNIPERUS—Continued

Var. Tamariscifolia. TAMARISK-LEAVED JUNIPER. (V.D.s.) A low-growing, densely branched trailing plant of very neat habit and clothed with a gray-green foliage. Excellent for use on banks or rock-work.

Juniperus Virginiana Globosa. JAPANESE GLOBE JUNIPER. (V.D.s.) A charming very dwarf Juniper of compact globe form, with very attractive, bright green foliage. Rare. This variety is perfectly hardy and we highly recommend its place in every border.

†**Juniperus Virginiana.** RED CEDAR. (M.m.) A native form, very common in New England, which should be more generally planted. It is of pyramidal shape, with bright, rich green foliage. This plant is very hardy; will thrive in partial shade, in light sandy soils, and will withstand severe exposures; is very desirable for formal effects and adds a grace and dignity to a northern garden or lawn that cannot be supplied by any other tree.

Var. Cannartii. TUFTED COLUMNAR CEDAR. (M.m.) Similar to the Red Cedar is of a deep rich green color. This is a desirable plant for formal effects.

Var. Elegantissima. LEE'S GOLDEN CEDAR. (S.m.) Distinct variety of Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage. Attractive in summer and winter. Very hardy.

Var. Glauca. BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR. (M.m.) One of the handsomest forms of these hardy evergreens. Foliage is distinctly silvery gray, holding its color throughout the year.

Var. Schottii. TALL COLUMNAR CEDAR. (S.m.) A distinct variety of pyramidal habit, with peculiar bright green foliage. Hardy and fine form.

PICEA. Spruce

†**Picea Alba.** WHITE SPRUCE. (L.m.) A native of the northern parts of America. One of our best Conifers. Compact and upright grower; of great longevity; light silvery green foliage; will stand severe pruning; used as specimen or for windbreaks and hedges.

Picea Alcockiana. ALCOCK'S SPRUCE. (M.s.) Horizontally spreading slender branches; bark dark gray; pyramidal form; young branches shining yellowish brown or green. Foliage dark green and shining above, and silvery below.

Picea Canadensis. BLACK HILL WHITE SPRUCE. (L.m.) A decorative species of dense habit when young, and with rather light bluish green foliage. Very hardy and sure to thrive in northern latitudes.

Picea Engelmanni. ENGLEMAN'S SPRUCE. (L.m.) A splendid evergreen for specimen planting. Few trees attain such perfection in form. Foliage of a bluish tint of green. Should be more generally planted.

†**Picea Excelsa.** NORWAY SPRUCE. (L.r.) A hardy, rapid growing evergreen that adapts itself to almost any soil; foliage dense and dark green; used very satisfactorily for windbreaks and hedges. Plant small sizes $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart for a dense hedge. We have these plants in all sizes up to 16 ft.



A Partial View of Evergreens Growing in our Nurseries

PICEA—Continued

Var. Inversa. WEEPING NORWAY SPRUCE. (Ss.) Drooping branches closely appressed to the stem. Desirable as a novelty. Produces striking effects.

Picea Nigra. BLACK SPRUCE. (Lr.) Native variety, resembling the Norway Spruce. Often pendulous branches, forming narrow, irregular head. Bark brown or yellowish brown; foliage light green.

Picea Omorika. SERVIAN SPRUCE. (Mm.) A native Spruce from Servia; tall grower and quite distinct. The leaves are shining green beneath. A very desirable variety.

Picea Orientalis. EASTERN SPRUCE. (Mv.) Appearance similar to the Norway Spruce, but more delicate and compact. The foliage is short and retains its dark green color the year around. While it is not as rugged as the Norway, we have succeeded in getting a strain which stands admirably with us. Hence we recommend its use. This is a splendid tree to plant as a lawn specimen. Slow grower.

PICEA—Continued

Picea Polita. TIGER-TAIL SPRUCE. (Mm.) A tree forming a dense, broad, pyramidal head, with stout branches; very striking in appearance; stiff, sharp leaves of a pleasing shade of green. A Japanese variety of slow growth.

†Var. Pungens. COLORADO SPRUCE. (Lm.) A slow-growing, hardy conifer of symmetrical habit; will thrive near the salt water as can no other variety of conifer, consequently admirably adapted to seashore planting. A very beautiful evergreen.

†Var. Glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. (Lm.) A blue form of Picea Pungens; same general characteristics as above, with the exception that instead of being green, it has an exceedingly rich silvery blue color. Very desirable for a specimen tree on any lawn; easily transplanted.

†Var. Kosteri. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. (Lm.) Same general characteristics as the above, varying in this respect only, that they are of uniform color, deep silvery blue. Compact habit of growth; very symmetrical and most desirable of all.

PICEA EXCELSA

Dwarf Varieties

Below are several varieties of dwarf forms of *Picea excelsa*, all of which are absolutely hardy, and of which no adequate description can be made. To be appreciated, they must be seen, and when once seen by a lover of trees, they will be thoroughly admired. They are all very dwarf, and will never become overgrown. Sizes range from one foot to four feet high and they are as broad as they are tall. Prices range according to age and size, from \$5.00 to \$50.00.

P.—Var. *Barryi*

P.—Var. *Compacta*

P.—Var. *Conica*

P.—Var. *Dumosa*

P.—Var. *Gregoryana*

P.—Var. *Maxwellii*

P.—Var. *Procumbens*

P.—Var. *Pumila*

P.—Var. *Pygmaea*



An Evergreen foundation planting is the best sort of connecting link between house and lawn. Not only is a planting of this sort attractive in summer but particularly so in winter when deciduous trees are bare.

If a few of the broad-leaved Evergreens such as the Rhododendrons, Mountain Laurel, Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub, and an Azalea or two are added, there will be touches of beautiful color at different periods during the spring and early summer.

We can recommend nearly all the varieties of Evergreens we list for foundation plantings except the Firs, Spruces, and a few of the larger growing Pines.

PINUS. Pine

†Pinus Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. (Lr.) One of the best evergreens for decorative purposes where a tree of considerable size is desired. Foliage long, dark green; vigorous rugged grower; will thrive well in ordinary soil, in situations more or less unfavorable, and by the seashore.

Pinus Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. (Ms.) A very compact slow-growing Pine with steel-gray needles; of pyramidal form. May be used to advantage in formal plantings or as a lawn specimen.

Pinus Densiflora JAPANESE RED PINE. (Lr.) A hardy, ornamental Pine with dense foliage of a yellowish green texture; foliage resembles that of the White Pine more than any other Pine.

†Pinus Montana. SWISS MOUNTAIN PINE. (Ms.) A handsome, hardy low conifer with ascending branches, densely clothed with bright green foliage. Useful as single specimens or for covering rocky slopes.

†Var. *Mughus*. DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. (Ds.) Very valuable where a low, dense, spreading growth of evergreen is desired; foliage deep green; very hardy. A most useful tree for lawn decoration, for rock-work, or covering hillsides.

PINUS—Continued

Pinus Resinosa. RED PINE. (Lr.) A native Pine with reddish bark and long, light green foliage; very hardy and will thrive on poor soil; a beautiful tree; worthy of more consideration by planters than it has heretofore received.

†Pinus Rigida. PITCH PINE. (Lr.) A native tree of irregular habit. It will grow in the incanest soil or almost no soil at all; useful for covering sandy areas where nothing else will grow. Not desirable as a lawn ornament, but useful, nevertheless.

†Pinus Strobus. WHITE PINE. (Lr.) One of the most valuable and stately of our native evergreens. Soft, light silvery green foliage; highly ornamental when planted singly or in groups; should be extensively planted.

Pinus Sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. (Lr.) One of the most rapid growing of the conifers; decidedly beautiful and useful for screening purposes. In this country it is not a long-lived tree; when twenty-five or thirty years old it begins to show age, consequently other trees should be planted with it to ensure permanence. The foliage is bluish green.

Send for Price List, or Submit Us Your List of Requirements for Quotations.

PSEUDOTSUGA. Douglas Spruce

Pseudotsuga Taxifolia. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. (Lr.) One of the most desirable of evergreens, considered from every standpoint. When small, it is beautiful in shape and texture, and when it attains large proportions, it is majestic. Leaves dark bluish green; rapid grower and healthy; worthy of a place on every estate.

RETINISPORA. Japan Cypress

Retinispora Filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED CYPRESS. (Ms.) A tree of very graceful appearance, with bright green, slender, string-like pendulous foliage. This is a very ornamental form of Japan Cypress; it retains its dark green foliage at all seasons of the year; and will thrive in locations that are more or less shady.

Var. Aurea. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED JAPAN CYPRESS. (Ms.) This form is similar to the above, but has bright golden foliage; in fact, this is the best golden Cypress. Useful in a planting of evergreens to give contrast; very hardy.

Retinispora Obtusa. OBTUSE LEAVED JAPAN CYPRESS. (Ms.) Dark, fern-like foliage; very distinct and beautiful in its appearance. A decidedly beautiful cast of rich, dark green.

Var. Nana. DWARF OBTUSE-LEAVED JAPAN CYPRESS. (Vds.) A very handsome deep green, slow-growing, bushy evergreen; dense; extremely dark vivid green foliage; unusually attractive.

Retinispora Pisifera. PEA-FRUITED JAPAN CYPRESS. (Lr.) An upright tree; light green feathery foliage; branches somewhat pendulous at the end. A desirable, graceful tree. In Northern latitudes it should be planted in sheltered locations.

RETINISPORA—Continued

Var. Aurea. GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. (Lr.) Same character as above, except the color is golden instead of green.

Retinispora Plumosa. PLUMED JAPAN CYPRESS. (Ms.) A tree with soft, plume-like feathery foliage; light green in color; very graceful in habit of growth. To be kept at its best it should be sheared in the middle of June. In that event it will not become open and ragged. All of the varieties of Japan Cypress are splendid for foundation plantings and this variety is particularly valuable for this use.

Var. Aurea. GOLDEN PLUMED JAPAN CYPRESS. (Ms.) Golden form of Retinispora Plumosa. This is one of the most popular evergreens and is particularly desirable on account of its golden color, which gives a contrast to the more sombre shades of green.

Var. Lutescens. DWARF GLOBE JAPAN CYPRESS. (Vds.) A dwarf, compact globe-shaped plant, with feathery foliage of a lighter color than the Retinispora Plumosa Aurea.

Var. Sulphurea. SULPHUR-PLUMED DWARF CYPRESS. (Ms.) Similar to the above, but the color is more brilliant, retaining its bright golden hue throughout the year.

Retinispora Squarrosa. GRAY CYPRESS. (Ms.) A choice ornamental tree of Japanese origin, with a bluish-gray foliage. It should be planted in somewhat sheltered positions and will repay attention given it.

SCIADOPITYS. Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys Verticillata. JAPANESE UMBRELLA PINE. (Ls.) One of the most beautiful of conifers. Compact habit of growth; conical in form, with glossy, light green foliage which is exceedingly attractive; rather slow in growth; thrives in ordinary loam; needles are very long. This is a plant that requires a little protection, but its beauty makes it well worth while doing so.

TAXUS. Yew.

This is a family of low, slow-growing evergreens that are worthy of a place on every gentleman's estate where something choice is desired.

Taxus Baccata. ENGLISH YEW. (Ss.) Upright in habit of growth; rich dark green foliage. Very beautiful, but must be planted in sheltered positions in our Northern latitudes.

Var. Elegantissima. GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW. A rich golden yellow in June when making its new growth, gradually darkening until in the autumn and winter it is a rich vivid green. A variety that we highly recommend.

Var. Repandens. SPREADING YEW. (Ds.) Of a graceful, spreading form; unchanging foliage of a beautiful shade of deep green; very hardy and desirable.

Var. Washingtoni. WASHINGTON'S ENGLISH YEW. (Ds.) Fine golden foliage; handsome and rare; very hardy.



Large Retinispora Plumosa Aurea

TAXUS—Continued

Taxus Canadensis. CANADIAN YEW. (Dv.) A prostrate evergreen with wide spreading, slender branches; brown bark; foliage pretty dark green; showy, deep crimson berries. This is a hardy variety and will thrive in partial shade.

Taxus cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. (Sm.) A very hardy and desirable variety of *Taxus*; foliage somewhat broader than that of the English Yew. This is the spreading form of the Japanese Yew.

Var. Capitata. UPRIGHT JAPANESE YEW. (Sm.) This is the upright growing form of the Japanese Yew; rather open in growth; foliage rich, dark green. This is a plant that is desirable for specimen, foundation, or hedge planting.

Var. Nana, syn. Brevifolia. DWARF JAPANESE YEW. (Ds.) A form of the above with short, dark green leaves; a very hardy some hardy variety; its beautiful dark green foliage is unchanging throughout the year; it is the hardiest of all varieties of *Taxus* except *Canadensis*, and is equally as hardy as that.

THUYA. *Arborvitae*

Thuya Occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. (Mr.) The common upright, densely branched evergreen, so commonly used as single specimen, hedges and wind-breaks. May be kept at any height by shearing. Thrives on moist land as well as on dry.

Var. Aurea. GEORGE PEABODY'S ARBORVITAE. (Mr.) A choice variety with foliage of the most intense golden color.

Var. Douglasii Pyramidalis. DOUGLAS PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. (Mm.) A slender pyramidal shaped *Arborvitae* of symmetrical outline with dark green foliage.

Var. Ellwangeriana. ELLWANGER'S ARBORVITAE. (Sm.) Low, broad, compact variety with dense foliage. Dwarf and very graceful.

Var. Globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITAE. (Vd.) Low, slow-growing, dense, globe-shaped *Arborvitae*. A useful plant for border planting, and a very satisfactory plant for hedge work when a low growing plant is desired. Very hardy.

Var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. (Ds.) Another low, globular form, with foliage of a golden tinge; quite hardy; not so dwarf in habit as the *Globosa*.

Var. Pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE. (Mr.) Of very distinct, columnar growth; very densely branched and with a foliage of a rich, dark glossy green, which does not change appreciably in color during the winter months. Very choice, and capable of a multitude of uses.

If desired, we can furnish strong cedar tubs for plants. These are painted green and have black iron handles.



American Arborvitae as a screen in the Nursery

THUYA—Continued

Var. Sibirica, syn. Wareana. SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE. (Mv.) A very hardy variety with dark steel-gray green foliage. Forms a broad, dense bush. Retains its dark green color during the winter. Like all the other varieties of *Arborvitae*, it is valuable for foundation planting. It also makes a desirable broad hedge of medium height which withstands hard shearing.

Var. Vervaeana. VERVAEN'S ARBORVITAE. (Sm.) A very choice variety; dense habit; foliage variegated with yellow, giving the plant a light golden tinge of green. Makes a beautiful hedge by side of dusty roads.

TSUGA. *Hemlock*

Tsuga Canadensis. COMMON HEMLOCK. (Lr.) A broadly pyramidal, medium-sized tree of dense growth, with rich green foliage; branches thickly set, with more or less drooping tendency, giving a particularly graceful effect to the whole; choice as a single lawn tree, for foundation planting, or for hedge purposes. Has a beautiful shade of green the year around. Will thrive in either open or shady places, but will not thrive in particularly bleak situations or near the salt water. All of our Hemlocks are bushy and are very desirable.

Tsuga Sieboldii. JAPANESE HEMLOCK. (Ms.) A choice variety with slender, spreading branches and beautiful glossy green foliage. Desirable for lawn or foundation planting.

EVERGREENS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

Picea excelsa	Norway Spruce
Taxus cuspidata capitata	Upright Japanese Yew
Thuya occidentalis	American Arborvitae
Thuya occidentalis globosa	Globe Arborvitae
Thuya occidentalis sibirica	Siberian Arborvitae
Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock



Mountain Laurel in Bloom

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This group contains some of our most useful plants, not only because of their evergreen foliage, but many of them are of the finest flowering shrubs; very useful for filling in beds of narrow-leaved evergreens, or as individual specimens.

AZALEAS

Azalea Amoena. JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. A dwarf shrub with double purplish-red flowers in May; is especially adapted for edging walks and garden borders; needs some protection in Northern latitudes; should not be planted North of Boston. Should be planted in sheltered positions and will abundantly repay for any care given it.

Var. Hino-Di-Giri. PINK EVERGREEN AZALEA. A hardy variety from Japan; grows about two and one-half feet high and produces masses of small, brilliant, single fiery-red flowers; needs a little protection.

BUXUS. Boxwood

Buxus Sempervirens. COMMON BOXWOOD. An evergreen shrub, with close-growing branches, covered with oval, dark shining green foliage; stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained, peaty soil. It is a desirable plant for formal use. We have boxwood that have been clipped into Bush, Dome, Globe, and Pyramidal shapes.

Var. Suffruticosa. DWARF EDGING BOX. A well-known dwarf edging plant; often used for bordering flower beds.

†CALLUNA. Heather

These plants should be more generally known. They are of the easiest possible culture, growing well in ordinary soils. The varieties named below are hardy and bloom continuously from July to September. They are of a dwarf nature and serve to cover banks and border beds of shrubbery, and are particularly desirable for rockeries.

Vulgaris Alba	White
Var. Alportii	Rose-Carmine
Var. Aurea	Golden foliage, pink flowers
Var. Carnea	Pink
Var. Erecta Alba	White; upright grower
Var. Erecta Rubra	Purplish pink; upright grower.

CHAMAEDAPHNE. Leather-Leaf

Chamaedaphne Calyculata. LEATHER-LEAF. A small evergreen shrub. A desirable spreading border plant. Leaves dull green above, with minute rusty scales beneath; flowers white, nodding, in leafy racemes, opening at the first approach of spring.

DAPHNE. Garland Flower

Daphne Cneorum. GARLAND FLOWER. A dwarf evergreen shrub, bearing an abundance of small, dark, glossy evergreen leaves. It produces a profusion of fragrant rosy lilac flowers in May and June, followed by casual showings throughout the rest of the summer. It is a plant that is very desirable for evergreen borders and rock plantings, and is a splendid little plant.

ERICA. Heath

Erica Vagans. CORNISH HEATH. A small, many-branched shrub, very similar to the Calluna family. Flowers are pale purplish red. A desirable plant for a rockery or use as a ground cover.

EVONYMUS

Evonymous Radicans. CLIMBING EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. A low, procumbent shrub; leaves dull green above, with whitish veins. If supported will climb over a wall or the side of a house; is also a splendid plant for ground cover.

Var. Carrieri. CARRIER'S EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. A stronger grower than Evonymous Radicans, with larger ovate green leaves. Half bush and half vine in habit of growth. If given support, it makes a very fine covering for a building or a wall; very rugged and a rapid grower.

Var. Kewensis. SMALL-LEAVED EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. A fine-leaved evergreen plant for carpeting the ground, or as a rock plant; dark-green foliage with lighter veins; the most miniature of all the Evonymous; very desirable.

Var. Variegata. VARIEGATED EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. Similar to Radicans, except the leaf is variegated with yellow, white, and pink shades; a strong grower, and very attractive in rockeries and borders of beds.

Var. Vegeta. BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET. A very attractive, low trailing evergreen with aerial rootlets which make it self-supporting; has round leaves; produces an abundance of orange-scarlet berries in the fall; very desirable as a ground cover or for filling on the borders of evergreens.

ILEX GLABRA. Inkberry

Ilex Glabra. INKBERRY. A bushy, upright shrub with dark green oval foliage; small flowers and a profusion of black fruit in the fall; one of the best and hardiest of our native evergreens.

KALMIA. Laurel

Kalmia Angustifolia. SHEEP LAUREL. Leaves usually in pairs; light green at top and pale beneath; a charming little evergreen plant, covered in the spring with purple and crimson flowers; desirable for border planting or for rockeries.

Kalmia Latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. An evergreen shrub, covered with large, glossy green leaves above and yellowish green on the under side; produces flowers in abundance the latter part of June. It is perfectly hardy, and will thrive equally well on dry knolls and on low land, and will also thrive in partial shade. The flowers, beautiful pink and white, are borne in large terminal corymbs in great abundance. It is one of our native shrubs of great value.

LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe Catesbaei. DROOPING ANDROMEDA. A choice native evergreen shrub of great beauty and value; desirable for its foliage, quite as much as for its blossoms, which are creamy white; foliage heavy, shining green in summer; leaves and flower buds assume a beautiful purplish red late in the fall, which is retained throughout the winter; branches arching; superb for table decoration in winter; very desirable for edging plantings of evergreens and rhododendrons; perfectly hardy; should be more generally planted.

MAHONIA

Mahonia Aquifolium. ASHBERRY. A handsome evergreen shrub; hardy north if planted in some sheltered position; glossy green, holly-like leaves; flowers yellow in May.

PACHYSANDRA. Spurge

Pachysandra Terminalis. JAPANESE SPURGE. Low-growing, evergreen plant with white flowers in short spikes in May and June. A splendid evergreen ground cover with attractive dark green leaves, valuable for planting in shady places where grass will not grow, and for bordering beds of evergreens.



Evonymous Radicans covering stone wall

PIERIS. Andromeda

Pieris Floribunda. LILY OF THE VALLEY SHRUB. Flowers in large white panicles resembling the Lily of the Valley, the buds of which are produced in the fall, opening in early spring, over dense dark masses of evergreen foliage; plant round, compact and dwarf; very valuable; hardy; excellent in evergreen foundation planting.

Pieris Japonica. JAPANESE FETTERBUSH. One of the most beautiful of the dwarf, broad-leaved evergreens; bright green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers. The white flowers make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage; should be planted in dry sheltered positions.

VINCA. Myrtle

Vinca Minor. PERIWINKLE OR TRAILING MYRTLE. Handsome evergreen foliage; showy bright blue flowers, born freely in early spring and at intervals throughout the summer and autumn. It is perfectly hardy and is much used as a ground cover under trees or in shady nooks, where few plants will thrive.

Var. Alba. WHITE PERIWINKLE. A white flowering form of the above.



Lily of the Valley Shrub

EVERGREEN SHRUBS FOR GROUND COVER

Calluna in variety	Heather
Daphne cneorum	Garland Flower
Erica vagans	Cornish Heath
Evonymous radicans	Climbing Evergreen Bittersweet
Evonymous radicans vegeta	Broad-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet
Pachysandra terminalis	Japanese Spurge
Vinca minor	Periwinkle
Vinca minor alba	White Periwinkle





Mass planting of Rhododendrons

HARDY RHODODENDRONS

The Hybrid varieties of Rhododendrons we offer have all been tested and found perfectly hardy in the climate of Boston and vicinity. For a number of years we have tested them in various soils, both with and without shade, and have become convinced that they are not so finical as we, in common with many people, had supposed.

They will grow in almost any good loam where corn will thrive, and should be planted thickly so that the sun can not shine directly on the roots. No excavations are necessary. They are surface feeding plants and appreciate a reasonable mulching of decomposed vegetable matter. The roots should not be disturbed or exposed; but kept well protected by mulch about three inches deep.

For the first two or three years a little screening during the winter by covering lightly with evergreen boughs, so as to protect them from the March sun, is all that is necessary. It is not the cold of winter, but the early spring frost after a warm day or two in March, when the sap is brought to the foliage, that injures them.

Pinch off all flowers as soon as they begin to wither to ensure next season's bloom.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy crimson, of good form and foliage.

Album Elegans. Light blush, gradually changing to white. Tall grower.

Album Grandiflorum. Delicate pink, fading to white. Good foliage and free bloomer.

Atrosanguineum. Deep blood-red, in good-sized clusters, fine foliage.

Boule de Neige. Dwarfish habit. Pure white flowers early in the season, borne in clusters of good size and form. Grows very compact, plants about as broad as they are tall.

Candidissimum. Blush white.

Caractacus. Rich crimson with tinge of purple throughout. Flowers freely. Very hardy and floriferous.

Catawbiense grandiflorum album. Flowers pure white, with yellow throat. Flowering freely. Splendid grower.

Charles Bagley. Cherry-red flower, produced in large, well-formed trusses.

Charles Dickens. Rich deep scarlet. Good habit and foliage. One of the best.

Charles S. Sargent. Large flowers of rich crimson, trusses compact; foliage large.



Rhododendron — Boule de Neige

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS—Continued

Delicatissimum. Delicate pink or flesh color. Very hardy and has fine large glossy leaves. Very desirable.

Everestianum. Delicate rosy lilac; spotted with yellow; edges of petals fringed. Trusses well formed. One of the best.

F. D. Godman. Beautiful crimson flowers.

General Grant. Scarlet flowers, large and well shaped; free bloomer.

H. H. Hunnewell. Large heads of deep velvet crimson flowers; grows rather tall.

H. W. Sargent. Unusually large crimson flowers; of good habit and foliage.

Kettledrum. Fine large heads of rich crimson flowers. Old reliable sort.

Lady Armstrong. Delicate pale rose, beautifully spotted; with brown throat.

Lady Clermont. Fine rosy-scarlet, dark center; foliage light green; tall grower.

Madame Carvalho. Pure white flowers; vigorous and hardy, making a strong, bushy plant.

Mrs. Milner. Beautiful rich crimson flowers. Blooms freely; compact plant with excellent foliage.

Old Port. Rich plum color; one of the most distinct Rhododendrons.

Parsons' Gloriosum. Large blush white; vigorous grower, with excellent foliage. Early bloomer.

Parsons' Grandiflorum. Deep pink flowers.

President Lincoln. Rose colored flowers; good foliage and habit.

Roseum elegans. Fine rose colored flowers; foliage dense and of fine color. One of the best and most generally planted.

Sir Henry Ingersoll. Flowers purplish red.

RHODODENDRON SPECIES

Native Varieties

Rhododendron Carolinianum. One of the very finest of all broad-leaved evergreens hardy in Massachusetts. It is a shrub of compact habit from four to six feet tall and as much in diameter, with handsome dark green leaves, and is very floriferous. The flowers are pale to deep pink and are borne in clusters and open and fade before the young branches begin to grow and therefore are not hidden by them. The species is native of high altitudes in the southern Appalachian regions. We highly recommend this plant.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. This variety is parent of the majority of our best hybrids, and worthy in every way. In hardiness it is supreme, being a native of this country, and for groups and mass plantings, it should be used much more extensively. It is very prolific in blooming, and the flowers borne in very large, round trusses, are seen in various shades of lilac-purple the early part of June. The foliage is very decorative, being rather round and deep shining green in color. This variety will grow in any soil devoid of lime, and needs no protection whatever.

Rhododendron Grandiflorum. The foliage effect is similar to the preceding, but of a dark, richer green. Flowers deep rosy-purple, borne in great profusion.

Rhododendron Maximum. GREAT LAUREL. Broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flowers rosy white to white, produced in late June and July. Foliage being very thick, smooth, and twice as large as that of any other sort. Car lots of collected plants can be furnished at much lower rates than the nursery-grown plants. Prices on application.

Alpine Varieties

The Alpine Rhododendrons are dwarf hybrid Varieties. They are perfectly hardy and are desirable for planting along the edges of beds or borders of Rhododendrons and Evergreens, also for planting in rock gardens.

Rhododendron Hirsutum. Grows 2 to 3 feet. Hairy branches covered with oval to oblong light-green leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long. Flowers scarlet. This variety is a strong grower, takes kindly to cultivation, and does not dislike lime.

Rhododendron Myrtifolium. Grows to 3 feet. Leaves dark green, more oval in shape than the above, assuming in winter a rich shade of bronze. Flowers pink or rose color are produced in abundance during June and July. A charming plant.

Rhododendron Ovatum. This is a very attractive dwarf growing variety with pink blossoms. The bark is of a rich bronze color.

Rhododendron Wilsonianum. A dense shrub attaining a height of 3 or 4 feet, with glossy elliptic leaves; spreading in habit, producing rose-colored flowers in abundance. This variety will thrive in either sunny or shady positions, and is especially desirable for covering banks.



Grounds made more attractive with trees and flowering shrubs

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

It is our aim to produce everything in flowering shrubbery that is useful, hardy, and worthy of cultivation in our climate. A good shrub collection will present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. Even in winter it is attractive in appearance from the gracefulness of its stems and branches, and from the color of its bark. When right selections are made, it will serve almost as well as evergreens to shut out from view fences or other low unsightly objects.

ABBREVIATIONS

Denoting Size: L, large; M, medium; S, small; D, dwarf; VD, very dwarf.

Denoting Varieties Suitable for Seashore Planting: Dagger (†).

Denoting Varieties Producing Fruit Valuable for Attracting Birds (*).

AMELANCHIER. Shadbush. Juneberry

†**Amelanchier Botryapium.** DWARF JUNE-BERRY. (L.) Bush, or small tree; leaves and flower-stalks whitish, woolly when young; showy white flowers in April; fruit juicy, of good flavor.

Amelanchier Canadensis or Vulgaris. SHAD-BUSH. (L.) Tree or large shrub, upright, narrow, oblong, round-top; trunk tall and straight; branches small and spreading; in early spring produces white cherry-like blossoms; small purplish fruit, sweet and edible.

AMORPHA

Amorpha Canescens. LEAD PLANT. (M.) A free-flowering shrub of dense habit; blue flowers in panicles. Blooms in June.

Amorpha Fruticosa. FALSE INDIGO. (L.) An interesting ornamental shrub of spreading habit, with fine, feathery foliage. Remarkable for the unusual color of its dark violet purplish flowers which appear in June. Valuable for massing.

ARALIA

Aralia Pentaphylla. FIVE-LEAVED ARALIA. (M.) A graceful shrub, with arching, spiny branches and bright green, shining foliage. Excellent in shady places, on rocky banks and slopes, and also for hedges.

ARONIA. Chokeberry

†**Aronia Arbutifolia.** RED CHOKEBERRY. (L.) A beautiful, densely-branched shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in May, followed by extremely ornamental red berries.

Aronia Melanocarpa. BLACK CHOKEBERRY. (M.) Similar to the Arbutifolia, but with glossy black fruit.

If you do not find everything you want listed in this catalog, write to us, as we may have it in stock or can get it for you.

AZALEAS. Native Sorts

All of our native Azaleas are hardy and highly ornamental and are particularly attractive plants for the American garden and for shady spots about an estate. Like the Rhododendrons, they will not live in soil impregnated with lime. The Azalea season lasts from the first of May nearly to the middle of July and by having an assortment of these plants, there will be at least one variety in blossom all the time in these few months. The numerals refer to their order of blooming.

Azalea Arborescens. FRAGRANT WHITE AZALEA. (M.) Flowers are white with pink stamens and appear after the leaves are nearly full grown; foliage dark green. Very fragrant. VI.

Azalea Calendulacea syn. **Lutea.** FLAME AZALEA. (M.) Flowers orange-yellow or flame-red and blooms before the leaves appear; not fragrant. It is the most showy of the American Azaleas, and one of the most beautiful of all flowering shrubs. It remains in bloom for several weeks. V.

Azalea Canadense. CANADIAN RHODORA (D.) A dwarf shrub covered with rosy-purple flowers in May. Thrives in moist places but will do well in other locations. This variety blooms at the same time as *Azalea Vaseyi*. II.

Azalea Canescens. GRAY AZALEA. (M.) This variety has rosy-pink flowers which open before or with the unfolding of the leaves, and in early spring fills the woods with their beauty and fragrance. III.

Azalea Nudiflora. PINXTER FLOWER. (S.) Has nearly the same characteristics as the above; blooms in May; flowers vary from deep pink to reddish purple. This variety is valuable for mass planting and will flourish in a light, sandy soil. IV.

Azalea Vaseyi. SOUTHERN AZALEA. (M.) A tall shrub with slender stems and of open irregular habit; the flowers are produced before the leaves appear, in small compact clusters, and are pure pink in color. Foliage turns deep crimson in the fall. I.

Azalea Viscosa. SWAMP HONEYSUCKLE. (M.) This Azalea is the last species to bloom, its flowers appearing the latter part of June or in July. Has small fragrant flowers which are pure white and covered with hairs. Prefers damp places. This plant is valuable for the lateness of its flowers. VII.

Other Desirable Azaleas

Azalea Kaempferi. JAPANESE FLAME AZALEA. (M.) A very handsome, tall-growing variety, with flowers which vary from bright orange red to salmon pink in color; will thrive in partial shade; extremely floriferous; hardy in New England; an exceptionally desirable plant.

AZALEAS—Continued

Azalea Mollis. JAPANESE AZALEA. (S.) Of dwarf habit; resembles rhododendron; good foliage; flowers in all shades of red, yellow and orange; perfectly hardy, thriving in sunny positions anywhere. Excellent for mass planting. It must not come in contact with barnyard manure.

Azalea Yodogawa. LAVENDER AZALEA. (D.) A low-growing Azalea with double flowers of rosy lilac, spotted dark purple; very showy in May.

BACCHARIS

†**Baccharis Halimifolia.** GROUNDSEL BUSH. (L.) This grows in any well-drained soil in sunny positions; well adapted for dry and rocky slopes, and valuable for seashore planting; when in fruit resembles a shrub with abundant snow-white flowers.

BENZOIN

Benzoin Aestivale. SPICE BUSH. (L.) A strong-growing shrub, with bright green foliage; flowers yellow, appearing before the leaves in early spring; red, oblong, spicier berries in early autumn; bark is aromatic. Will thrive in partial shade.

BERBERIS. Barberry

Berberis Illicifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. (S.) Has shiny dark green leaves, strongly resembling Holly, which persist well into the winter; orange-yellow flowers.

†**Berberis Sieboldi.** SIEBOLD'S BARBERRY. (S.) A very handsome shrub; leaves purplish when unfolding, deep red in the autumn; berries large, red, and retain their bright color until spring.

†**Berberis Thunbergii.** JAPANESE BARBERRY. (M.) One of the most hardy and valuable species, especially remarkable for its low, dense, horizontal growth, its large brilliant fruit which remains fresh through the winter, and for its bright scarlet fall coloring; used extensively for hedges and borders of walks and drives. This is the variety to use for hedges.

†**Berberis Vulgaris.** COMMON BARBERRY. (M.) Branches are upright or arching and thorny; handsome in the spring with its golden yellow flowers and light green foliage; in fall the bright scarlet berries make it very attractive.

†**Var. Purpurea.** PURPLE BARBERRY. (M.) Similar to *B. vulgaris*, with beautiful violet-purple foliage and fruit; very effective in groups and masses.

BUDDLEIA. Summer Lilac

Buddleia Magnifica. SUMMER LILAC OR BUTTERFLY BUSH. (M.) Produces an abundance of showy fragrant flowers from August to October. Flowers deep rose purple, with deep orange eye. The stalks die to the ground in the winter but are reproduced in the spring, if they do not winter kill, which is sometimes the case.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Scented Shrub

Calycanthus Floridus. CAROLINA ALLSPICE. (L.) Fine and glossy foliage; pineapple-scented, chocolate-colored flowers all summer; leaves dark green above, and pale grayish green beneath; a favorite shrub; will thrive in partial shade.

CARAGANA

Caragana Arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA. (L.) Very hardy, tall-growing shrub, producing small yellow flowers in June; dark green wood and neat foliage. Will flourish in a light sandy soil.

CARYOPTERIS

*

Caryopteris Incana, syn. Mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. (S.) A low spreading shrub, producing clusters of beautiful blue, fragrant flowers from September until frost; dies to the ground here and must be protected if the plant is to continue in a northern climate.

CEANOOTHUS

Ceanothus Americanus. NEW JERSEY TEA. (S.) A low spreading shrub, producing numerous small white flowers in dense panicles in June, entirely covering the bright green foliage; thrives in dry and shady places.

CEPHALANTHUS

Cephalanthus Occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. (M.) Flowers in dense round heads, creamy-white, fragrant appearing in mid summer. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil; valuable for water-side planting.

CLETHRA. White Alder

†**Clethra Alnifolia.** SWEET PEPPER BUSH. (M.) Shrub with rich green foliage and spikes of creamy-white fragrant flowers throughout the season. A native shrub, worthy of a place in any garden. It thrives in shady, damp places, where not many shrubs will grow.

COLUTEA

Colutea Arborescens. BLADDER SENNA. (L.) Ornamental free-flowering shrub of compact and rapid growth; dull green leaves; flowers yellow, tinged with reddish-brown, borne in large racemes, followed by red bladder-shaped seed pods.

COMPTONIA

†**Comptonia Asplenifolia.** SWEET FERN. (VD.) A native with fern-like, dark green, scented foliage and brownish heads of flowers. Useful for foliage masses on rocky or barren places.

CORNUS. Cornel, or Dogwood

†**Cornus Alba.** SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. (L.) Shrub with erect stem, good clean foliage and bright blood-red branches; useful for shrubberies.

Var. **Argentea-Marginata.** V A R I E G A T E D DOGWOOD. (M.) A beautiful shrub with leaves edged with white; desirable for planting among shrubs for foliage contrast. Very attractive.

Var. **Spaethii.** GOLDEN-LEAVED DOGWOOD. (M.) A handsome form, useful for contrast in shrubbery foliage, its foliage being a mingling of green and yellow.

CORNUS—Continued

Cornus Alternifolia. BLUE DOGWOOD. (L.) A very distinct and graceful form; branches arranged in whorls, giving tier-like effect; bunches of white flowers borne about the close of May, followed by deep blue berries. Will thrive in partial shade.

Cornus Mas, or Mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY. (L.) Handsome shrub of dense growth, with glossy foliage; very attractive in early spring with its yellow flowers, and again in the fall with shining scarlet fruit. Will thrive in partial shade.

†**Cornus Paniculata.** GRAY DOGWOOD. (M.) One of the best native shrubs; free flowering; very handsome when in bloom, and with its white fruits on red peduncles in the fall.

Cornus Circinata. ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD. (M.) Branches green, blotched with purple when young, older ones purplish; creamy-white flowers, followed by light-blue berries.

Cornus Sanguinea. EUROPEAN RED OSIER. (L.) Branches deep red or purplish red; the greenish white flowers are followed by black fruit.

†**Cornus Sericea.** SILKY DOGWOOD. (M.) This reddish-stemmed sort is a late bloomer, and its corymbs of white flowers appear about the close of June. Its blue berries in October are very pretty.

Cornus Stolonifera. NATIVE RED OSIER. (M.) A shrub usually with dark blood-red branches and prostrate stem. Flowers in dense cymes, followed by white berries. Very showy in winter.

Var. **Flaviramea.** GOLDEN-BARKED DOGWOOD. (S.) Branches yellow, and makes a striking contrast when planted with variety alba, the red-barked sort. Very attractive in winter.

CORYLUS. Filbert

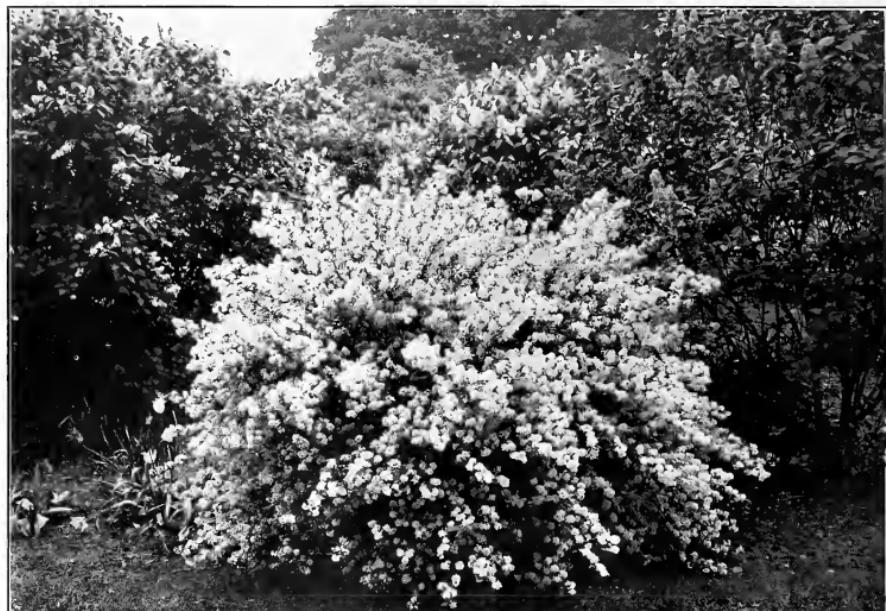
Corylus Americana. COMMON HAZEL. (L.) The nuts produced by this species are smaller than those of the European, but are sweet and of fine flavor. Very hardy.

COTONEASTER. Rose Box

Cotoneaster Franchetii. (Dm.) Upright, densely branched evergreen shrub, having a glossy green leaf and small pink flowers in dense corymbs, producing orange red fruit in the autumn. Desirable as a single specimen, for massing with other shrubs, or for hedge work.

Cotoneaster Horizontalis. PROSTRATE COTONEASTER. (Dm.) A low shrub with almost horizontal branches. Native of China. Leaves dark green, about half an inch long; flowers pinkish white; fruit bright red; attractive in rockeries. A most desirable ground-cover. This plant will be largely planted as soon as well known.

Cotoneaster Simonsii. SHINING-LEAVED ROSE BOX. An attractive shrub with spreading branches. Leaves about three-quarters of an inch long, deep lustrous green; flowers white, followed by bright red berries; very showy.



Deutzia Lemoine

CYDONIA

Cydonia Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. (M.) A shrub with spreading, spiny branches; glossy leaves; flowers vary from white to deep scarlet, followed by quince-shaped, fragrant, golden yellow fruit, which is not edible. This is one of the first shrubs to bloom, is very noticeable, and is sometimes planted as a flowering hedge.

Var. Maulei. MAULE'S JAPANESE QUINCE. (M.) Similar to the preceding. Flowers yellow orange.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia Crenata. SINGLE WHITE DEUTZIA. (L.) Showy white, tinged pink flowers in close spikes; blooms in July after so many shrubs have gone out of bloom; worthy of a place in every collection; vigorous growth; very hardy.

Var. Pride of Rochester. PINK DEUTZIA. (L.) Flowers double white, back of the petals tinged with rose. One of the best; blooms in July; very floriferous.

Deutzia Gracilis. DWARF DEUTZIA. (D.) Slender, often arching branches; low, dense, globular habit; flowers pure white, in graceful racemes.

Deutzia Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA. (M.) A vigorous grower and floriferous; very desirable; early bloomer; panicles of pure white flowers borne on stout branches. Makes a desirable flowering hedge, round in shape.

DEUTZIA—Continued

Deutzia Watereri. WATERER'S DEUTZIA. (L.) A beautiful variety with large double pink flowers; blooms in July.

DIERVILLA. Weigela

A very desirable family of shrubs, all of which bloom in June.

Diervilla Floribunda. RED WEIGELA. Vigorous growing shrub, with an abundance of dark red flowers. A fine variety.

Diervilla Hybrida Candida. WHITE WEIGELA. (M.) One of the best. Handsome light green foliage and showy pure white flowers. Blooms profusely in June and spasmodically all summer. Vigorous and fine in habit.

Var. Desboisii. (M.) An abundant bloomer; flowers deep rose; very hardy.

Var. Eva Rathke. (D.) Erect and free-flowering; flowers brilliant crimson, a beautiful distinct, clean shade. Blooms more or less all summer. Not so strong a grower as the rest of the family; but very desirable.

Diervilla Rosea. PINK WEIGELA. (M.) From China. Erect, compact growth; one of the finest; has rose-colored flowers in June.

Var. Alba. WHITE WEIGELA. (L.) A vigorous growing variety with white blossoms.

Send for Price List, or Submit Us Your List of Requirements for Quotations.

DIERVILLA—Continued

Var. Variegata. (D.) A dwarf form with green leaves with white edges. Flowers light rose.

Diervilla Trifida. YELLOW WEIGELA. (D.) Of dwarf habit. Produces loose, yellow flowers in June. Desirable for massive plantings on large estates; but not so desirable as the true Weigelas.

DIRCA

Dirca Palustris. LEATHERWOOD. (L.) A native shrub, often forming a miniature tree. The bark was formerly much used by the Indians to make bow-strings and fish lines, and has great strength; foliage yellowish green. Yellow flowers in March. Will flourish even in partial shade.

ELAEAGNUS. Oleaster

†**Elaeagnus Angustifolia.** RUSSIAN OLIVE. (L.) Fragrant yellow flowers; foliage wooly. Forms a spreading bush, with few spines; especially valuable for seashore planting. Very attractive when in fruit.

Elaeagnus Argentea. SILVER-LEAVED OLEASTER. (L.) A large shrub, sometimes forming a small tree, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage; flowers yellow, followed by yellow fruit.

Elaeagnus Longipes. JAPANESE OLEASTER. (M.) A shrub with reddish brown branchlets; foliage dark green above, silvery beneath; yellowish white, fragrant flowers; scarlet edible fruit. Very desirable.

ENKIANTHUS

Enkianthus Campanulatus. JAPANESE BELL-FLOWER. (L.) Flowers slender, yellowish or pale orange; foliage turns brilliant red in autumn. A beautiful shrub from Japan as yet rare in this country.

EVONYMUS. Strawberry Tree

Evonymus Alata. CORK-BARKED EVONYMUS. (M.) A dwarfish variety, compact in habit; wood very coky; foliage small; yellowish flowers, followed by red fruit; the foliage is brilliant red in autumn. A very desirable plant.

Evonymus Europaea. STRAWBERRY TREE. (L.) Erect shrub, or sometimes small tree; vigorous, compact growth; foliage dark green, turning to crimson in the fall; flowers yellowish, followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

Evonymus Latifolia. BROAD-LEAVED SPINDLE TREE. (L.) Large shrub or small tree; yellowish flowers in June; a very decorative species, with handsome foliage and large decorative fruit.

Evonymus Nana. (V.D.) Low-growing shrub, with slender, often arching branches; purplish flowers; a handsome shrub for rockeries; the fruit ripens in August, the earliest of all the species.

Evonymus Obovata. RUNNING STRAWBERRY BUSH. (D.) A low, procumbent shrub, the stems rooting wherever they come in contact with the ground. Leaves bright green; flowers purplish. Desirable for planting rocky banks and under large trees.

EXOCHORDA

Exochorda Grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. (L.) This is a Chinese shrub of robust growth, producing loose clusters of pure white flowers in May; one of the best of shrubs where the climate is not too severe.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

The Forsythia is indispensable as an early blooming shrub. The flowers appear in immense quantities before the leaves, completely hiding the branches. It is one of the easiest shrubs to cultivate.

†**Forsythia Intermedia.** GOLDEN BELL. (L.) This is an erect-growing shrub, but when full grown the branches become arching; blossoms are deep yellow; very floriferous.

†**Forsythia Suspensa.** DROOPING GOLDEN BELL. (L.) In this variety we have the weeping form with long, pendulous branches; golden yellow flowers early in April.

†**Var. Fortunei.** FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL. (L.) Upright in habit, with broad, deep green foliage, turning to a purplish tint in the autumn; flowers deep yellow and in great profusion.

†**Var. Sieboldi.** SEIBOLD'S GOLDEN BELL. (M.) Low shrub, with very slender, pendulous or trailing branches; blossoms are similar to the variety Fortunei.

†**Forsythia Viridissima.** GREEN-TWIGGED GOLDEN BELL. (M.) Forms a more bush-like shrub than other varieties; its foliage is deep green and the flowers somewhat later than the other sorts.

GENISTA

†**Genista Tinctoria.** DYER'S BROOM. (M.) It bears golden yellow blossoms in June and attracts attention when grown in masses. It is fine for rockeries and dry hills, or for planting banks. This plant is of value in poor, thin soil, where nothing else can be made to grow.



Stephanandra Flexuosa with border of Iris

HALESIAS

Halesia carolina. SILVER BELL. (L.) The beautiful, large, white, bell-shaped flowers, borne in profusion in May, make a distinctive effect not equaled by any other shrub.

HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis virginiana. WITCH-HAZEL. (L.) This is one of our best native shrubs, making strong growth much like the Hazel. Showy yellow flowers appear after the ripening of the leaves in November when other shrubs are dormant. Will thrive in partial shade.

HIBISCUS

Althaea, or Rose of Sharon

This is one of our best known shrubs, and is a general favorite because of its free-flowering habit, and blooming late in the season when most of the other shrubs are through flowering. It is valuable as a hedge plant.

Hibiscus syriacus albus plenus. (L.) Large, double white flowers with scarlet throat.

H. — **Boule de Feu.** (L.) A variety producing showy semi-double violet-red flowers.

H. — **cæruleus.** (L.) Double blue flowers; very showy variety.

H. — **coelestis.** (L.) Large single violet flowers in great profusion.

H. — **Duchesse de Brabant.** (L.) A double pink variety needed in every collection.

H. — **folis variegatis.** (L.) This is one of the most attractive of our variegated-leaved shrubs. Its dark green leaves are margined with a deep band of cream-white. Flowers double purple.

H. — **Jeanne d'Arc.** (L.) Very strong-growing plant, producing double white flowers.

H. — **Lady Stanley.** (L.) One of the most attractive of our collection. Flowers double, blush white, with a dark center.

H. — **pulcherrimus.** (L.) Very fine double pink variety.

H. — **purpureus plenus.** (L.) The double purple Althaea.

H. — **totus albus.** (M.) Produces single pure white flowers. A dwarf grower. Makes a beautiful hedge.

HIPPOPHAE

Hippophae rhamnoides. SEA BUCKTHORN. (L.) A large shrub with spine-tipped branches. Flowers yellowish, produced in short clusters in spring. Berries bright orange-red, maturing in early autumn. Valuable for sea-shore planting.

HYDRANGEA

This is one of the best known shrubs in America. It should be planted in good soil, with plenty of moisture, in order to produce the best results. In poor soil its beauty is lost. The bushes should be pruned severely in winter or early spring. They bloom on the new growth.



Snowberry

HYDRANGEA—Continued

Hydrangea arborescens. WOOD HYDRANGEA. (M.) A native variety with flat corymbs of creamy white flowers; grows well in the shade.

Hydrangea grandiflora alba. SNOWBALL HYDRANGEA. New. The flower clusters are large, averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color is pure, snow-white, blooming from June to middle of September. Suitable for shady as well as sunny positions.

Hydrangea nivea, or radiata. SILVERY HYDRANGEA. (M.) Large, heart-shaped foliage, bright and silvery beneath. These contrasting colors produce a pleasing effect. Flowers are white, in flat corymbs.

Hydrangea paniculata. SINGLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. (L.) This is a single form of the Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, and in many respects a more pleasing shrub. It is highly recommended in landscape planting. Blooms in September, in upright panicles. Flowers creamy white, turning later to tones of rose and purple.

Var. grandiflora. COMMON HYDRANGEA. (L.) This variety is well known, being found in almost every garden. Its large, cone-shaped heads of white flowers turn late to pink and red. The plant should be given plenty of water, and be severely pruned every spring in order to produce large flowers. We offer this variety in both bush and standard form.

In a mixed planting of shrubs, select a few varieties for their fruit, and color of bark, with flowering shrubs. They will be attractive after the flowers have gone.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort

Hypericum Aureum. SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S WORT. (S.) A showy shrub of stiff, dense habit; the foliage is bluish; flowers golden yellow from August to October; prefers moist soil.

Hypericum Densiflorum. (M.) A larger growing variety with bright yellow flowers from July to September.

Hypericum Moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. (VD.) The most attractive of all the varieties; dwarf and pendulous habit; flowers are very large, glossy, deep yellow, lasting throughout the summer; foliage is a deep shining green; fine for massing; needs some protection.

ILEX

†Ilex Verticillata. WINTERBERRY. (L.) A very ornamental shrub with upright branches and light green foliage; its bright scarlet berries remain on the branches until mid-winter and are very decorative.

ITEA

†Itea Virginica. VIRGINIA WILLOW. (L.*.) A Of upright, somewhat slender habit; the flowers appear late in June, and are fragrant, white, in erect terminal racemes, giving it a greenish white effect; the foliage changes to a rich crimson in autumn.

KERRIA**Corchorus or Globe Flower**

Kerria Japonica. GLOBE FLOWER. (M.) A valuable shrub, bearing globular single yellow flowers throughout the summer; foliage is clear green above and pale below.

Var. Flore Pleno. DOUBLE GLOBE FLOWER. (M.) Very double yellow flowers, which are more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the single variety. Blooms constantly from June to September.

Var. Argenteo-Variegata. VARIEGATED GLOBE FLOWER. (D.) Dwarf habit; small green leaves, edged with white; valuable for planting on the edges of shrub borders.

LESPEDEZA. Bush Clover

Lespedeza Bicolor. (S.) A shrub from Japan, with slender branches, becoming tall and graceful; foliage resembles clover leaf; small purple flowers in July; a good slender-growing shrub for adding variety to a border.

Lespedeza Sieboldii. syn. **Desmodium Penduliflorum.** A very desirable late-blooming plant; produces rosy-purple flowers in September, drooping in numerous long racemes, which at the top of the plant are paniced. The top of the plant dies to the ground in winter, and grows rapidly during the summer, producing flowers in the season.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

†Ligustrum Amurense. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. (L.) A tall-growing upright shrub; leaves dark green and lustrous, tardily deciduous; nearly evergreen in the South. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Splendid for hedges.

LIGUSTRUM—Continued

†Ligustrum Ibota. JAPANESE PRIVET. (L.) One of the hardiest and most graceful of all Privets; branches spreading and curving; foliage grayish green; produces white, fragrant flowers in June, followed by black berries; valuable for specimen, mass planting or hedges.

†Var. Regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET. (M.) A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches; it is absolutely hardy; graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes, without trimming. Like all the other varieties of privet, this variety will flourish in partial shade.

†Ligustrum Ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. (L.) A very handsome shrub, but of somewhat stiff habit. It transplants easily, and is a strong, upright grower. Valuable for shrubbery, screens or hedges.

†Ligustrum Vulgare. COMMON, OR EUROPEAN PRIVET. (L.) Not quite so regular in growth as the ovalifolium, but harder. Foliage grayish green; flowers in June are white, followed by shining black berries.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera Bella Albida. WHITE HONEY-SUCKLE. (M.*.) Strong, rapid growing plant with a profusion of white flowers and scarlet fruits.

Lonicera Fragrantissima. CHINESE FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. (M.*.) A variety of strong growth, but rather straggling habit. Produces pinkish flowers in early spring, which are very fragrant.

†Lonicera Morrowii. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. (M.*.) A shrub with widespread branches; leaves dark green above and grayish beneath; creamy white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruits ripening in August, and lasting until late in the fall. Very decorative.

Lonicera Ruprechtiana. MANCHURIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (L.*.) Particularly valuable for its yellowish white flowers in June, followed by showy red fruit in the autumn. Foliage dark green above and grayish beneath.

Lonicera Tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEY-SUCKLE. (L.*.) Bears a profusion of pink flowers in June, which contract well with the foliage. Fruit is light red and borne in great profusion. This plant will flourish in partial shade.

†Var. Alba. WHITE TARTARIAN HONEY-SUCKLE. (L.*.) Similar to L. Tatarica; but with large, pure white flowers and crimson fruit.

MYRICA. Wax Myrtle

†Myrica Cerifera. CANDLEBERRY. (M.*.) A low, spreading native shrub; thrives in sandy places. It is a sub-evergreen, and is admired for its dark green, fragrant foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous, followed by white, waxy berries. One of our most desirable native shrubs.

MYRICA—Continued

†Myrica Gale. BAYBERRY. (D.) A native shrub, very effective in masses on account of its most delicate bluish green color. Desirable for planting in foreground of taller shrubs.

NEMOPANTHUS.

†Nemopanthus mucronata. MOUNTAIN HOLLY. (L.) Ornamental shrub planted for its attractive fruit and handsome foliage. Upright grower with medium sized bright green leaves, inconspicuous whitish flowers in May and June with attractive red fruit on slender drooping stalks in August and September.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

†Philadelphus Coronarius. MOCK ORANGE or SYRINGA. (L.) Shrub with upright branches; the pure white, fragrant flowers in June are produced in great profusion; foliage dark green; makes a good hedge in shady places.

Philadelphus Falconeri. FALCONER'S MOCK ORANGE. (M.) A graceful, widespread plant with arching branches. Bears a profusion of slightly fragrant, star-like flowers in May.

Var. Folii Aureis. GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE. (D.) A graceful dwarf variety, with bright yellow foliage, which retains its color throughout the season; very effective in shrubbery plantings.

Philadelphus Gordoniensis. GORDON'S MOCK ORANGE. (L.) This variety has grayish brown branches and produces flowers later than the other sorts; the flowers are large, pure white. Very rapid grower.

Var. Nana. DWARF MOCK ORANGE (VD.) A very dense bushy plant not growing over 1½ feet high, blossoms rarely. It is a very desirable plant however for edging walks and garden borders and for planting in rock gardens.

Philadelphus Grandiflorus. LARGE-FLOWERING SYRINGA. (L.) A vigorous, upright variety, with large, showy flowers in June; it grows rapidly; branches are somewhat straggling.

Philadelphus Lemoinei. LEMOINE'S MOCK ORANGE. (M.) This is a choice and graceful variety; produces fragrant, pure white flowers in clusters in June. A very desirable plant for shrub plantings.

Var. Avalanche. HYBRID MOCK ORANGE. (M.) A very graceful shrub, with slender, upright branches, covered almost the whole length with showy white flowers.

Var. Mont Blanc. HYBRID MOCK ORANGE. (D.) A charming variety of dwarf habit, with very large, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance.

POTENTILLA

Potentilla Fruticosa. CINQUEFOIL. (M.) A shrub producing numerous, bright yellow flowers, blooming throughout the summer; thrives in either dry or wet soil; excellent for rockeries.

PRUNUS. Plum and Almond

†Prunus Maritima. BEACH PLUM. (S.*.) A handsome plant because of the great profusion of its early spring bloom; the flowers when produced are also ornamental and edible; the flowers are white, followed by bright crimson and purple fruit; one of the best shrubs for seashore planting and bleak exposures.

Prunus Japonica Flora Alba Plena. DWARF WHITE-FLOWERED ALMOND. (M.) Produces very double white rose-like in great profusion in the spring.

Var. Flora Rosea Plena. DOUBLE PINK ALMOND. (M.) Similar to the above; flowers double, rose-colored.

Prunus Triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. (M.) A charming shrub with broad, abruptly pointed leaves; bears beautiful light pink double flowers in early spring; very vigorous.

Prunus Virginiana. CHOKE CHERRY. (L.) Bush or small tree, with rough speckled bark, flowers appear in the spring with the leaves; red fruit in the summer.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn

Rhamnus Caroliniana. CAROLINA BUCKTHORN. (L.*.) A handsome lawn shrub with greenish flowers; leaves dark green, fading with tones of yellow, orange and red; red berries, changing to black in the fall, a splendid variety for planting in shady places.

†Rhamnus Cathartica. COMMON BUCKTHORN. (M.*.) A fine hardy-shrub with spiny branches; dark green foliage, white flowers and small fruits. Excellent hedge plant. Will thrive in partial shade.

RHODOTYPOS

†Rhodotypos Kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. (M.) A bushy shrub bearing snowy white flowers in May; shining black berries; from Japan. Will thrive in all soils and in shady places.

RHUS. SUMAC.

†Rhus Canadensis. syn. *Aromatica*. FRAZER'S SUMAC. (M.) A spreading shrub; small yellow flowers disposed in clusters or short spikes appear before the leaves; thick and fragrant foliage. In autumn the foliage turns to a dark crimson.

†Rhus Copallina. SHINING SUMAC. (M.) Beautiful foliage of lustrous green in summer, changing to rich crimson in the autumn. Produces heads of greenish yellow flowers in August. Very ornamental and used for planting in large masses.

We have the most modern spraying equipment and we spray our plants regularly. This enables us to fill all orders with stock that is absolutely clean and free from insects and disease. This is for your benefit.

RHUS—Continued

Rhus Cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE BUSH. (L.) A much-admired shrub for its purplish, misty-looking flowers borne in early June. In the fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors.

†**Rhus Glabra.** SMOOTH SUMAC. Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark. Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage. Excellent for planting in masses.

†**Var. Laciniata.** CUT-LEAF SUMAC. (M.) An ornamental variety similar to *R. glabra*; but has its leaves deeply cut, giving it a fern-like appearance.

†**Rhus Typhina.** STAGHORN SUMAC. (L.) A dense, velvety hairy, species. In fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil.

†**Var. Laciniata.** CUT-LEAVED STAGHORN SUMAC. (M.) A beautiful variety of the above with finely-dividid leaves, crimson in the fall. Should be planted where it may sucker to make a large clump.

ROBINIA

Robinia Hispida. ROSE ACACIA. (M.) A shrub bearing beautiful rose-colored flowers on long pedicels in May and June. Useful for planting in large masses. Will grow in any soil, and when in bloom is highly ornamental.



High Bush Cranberry

RUBUS

Rubus Odoratus. FLOWERING RASPBERRY. (M.*.) Dense-growing form of the native raspberry. Foliage very large. Showy rosy purple blossoms in clusters. Very fragrant. Excellent for massing, and valuable for planting steep banks. Prefers partially shaded places and rich soil, but will grow in damp places where few shrubs thrive.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

†**Sambucus Canadensis.** COMMON ELDER. (L.*.) A well-known native shrub with light green foliage. Flat heads of white flowers in June and July, followed by reddish purple berries in autumn. Very hardy.

Sambucus Nigra. EUROPEAN ELDER. (L.*.) Large shrub with rough bark. Flowers in flat cymes, followed by black or dark green fruit.

Var. Aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. (L.*.) Vigorous spreading habit; distinct on account of its yellow foliage. Requires full sun, when it is one of the best of the yellow shrubs.

Sambucus Racemosa. RED-BERRIED ELDER. (M.*.) Produces white flowers in May, followed by showy red fruit. Very hardy.

SPIRÆA. Meadowsweet

†**Spiraea Arguta.** HYBRID SNOW GARLAND. (M.) Resembles *Spiraea Thunbergii*, but is a larger and stronger grower. The best early flowering Spiræa; blooms in May; quite hardy.

†**Spiraea Bumalda.** PINK EVERBLOOMING SPIRÆA. (D.) A bushy dwarf plant with rosy pink flowers; blooms in great profusion from July until frost.

†**Var. Anthony Waterer.** CRIMSON EVERBLOOMING SPIRÆA. (S.) An improved form of Bumalda. A very free-blooming, compact shrub, with bright crimson flowers. Foliage is somewhat variegated with crimson, white and yellow, and sometimes tinted with pink. Makes a desirable low growing flowering hedge.

Spiraea Callosa. FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA. (S.) Handsome shrub, with the unfolding leaves of fine purplish color; upright branches; in June, pretty pink flowers appear in panicles.

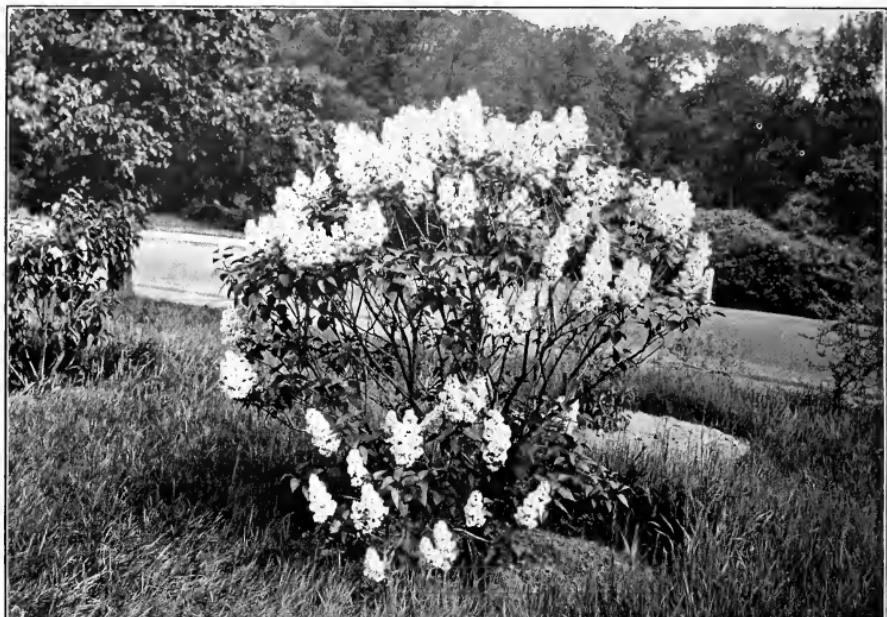
Var. Alba. FORTUNE'S WHITE SPIRÆA. (D.) One of the best dwarf white flowering shrubs; bushy, symmetrical form.

Var. Superba. (D.) Quite dwarf; pinkish white flowers throughout the season.

†**Spiraea Opulifolia.** NINE BARK. (L.) Strong-growing shrub, with white flowers along the stems. Very useful for screening purposes where immediate effect is desired; very hardy; a splendid plant for shady places.

Var. Aurea. GOLDEN NINE BARK. (L.) Similar to *S. Opulifolia*, but has bright yellow foliage.

Spiraea Prunifolia Flora Plena. BRIDAL WREATH. (M.) Graceful shrub, with fine, double, pure white flowers along the stems in May.



Double White Lilac

SPIRÆA—Continued

Spiraea Reevesii. REEVE'S SPIRÆA. (M.) Very handsome shrub, with a narrow foliage and large pure white flowers; leaves dark green above, and pale bluish green beneath. This variety is similar to *S. Van Houttei* except that its leaves turn scarlet in the autumn.

Spiraea Sorbifolia. ASH-LEAVED SPIRÆA. (M.) Leaves of this variety resemble those of the Mountain Ash; flowers appear in July and are white, in long elegant spikes.

Spiraea Thunbergii. SNOW GARLAND. (M.) Of dwarf habit and graceful form; small, abundant white flowers in May and feathery foliage; extensively used in shrub borders, because of its fine foliage.

†Spiraea Van Houttei. BRIDAL BOWER. (L.) The finest of all Spiræas; round, graceful bush, with arching branches, which in June are covered with beautiful white flowers; handsome bluish green foliage; makes a very desirable flowering hedge.

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra Flexuosa. LACE SHRUB. (M.) A beautiful Japanese shrub, with graceful, spreading and drooping branches; handsome, deeply cut foliage; in June pure white flowers appear in panicle racemes; valuable for shrubberies or rocky banks.

SYMPHORICARPOS

Symporicarpos Racemosus. SNOWBERRY. (M.*.) Smooth shrub, with slender branches, usually bending under their load of white, waxy berries, which appear in autumn; flowers are rose-colored, in loose racemes in July and August; will flourish in partial shade.

†Symporicarpos Vulgaris. INDIAN CUR-RANT. (M.*.) Of more compact growth than the above; spreading, graceful habit. The flowers are greenish-red and succeeded by dark purplish red berries in clusters. Excellent for massing on hillsides, rough places, or in partial shade.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Syringa Josikæa. HUNGARIAN LILAC. (L.) A sturdy vigorous shrub of tree-like growth. Native of Hungray. Dark, shining leaves and bluish purple flowers in June. Valuable for its late bloom.

Syringa Pekinensis. CHINESE LILAC. (L.) Large shrub with slender spreading branches; handsome dark green foliage; creamy white flowers in large panicles at the ends of the branches.

Syringa Persica. PERSIAN LILAC. (M.) Shrub with slender, arching branches; lanceolate leaves; flowers pale lilac, in rather loose, broad panicles, opening late in the spring. Very fragrant.

SYRINGA—Continued

Syringa Rothmagensis. ROUEN LILAC. (M.) Resembles the Persian Lilacs. Large open heads of violet-blue flowers in June. One of the finest.

Syringa Villosa. HIMALAYAN LILAC. (L.) Bushy shrub with stout branches; bright green foliage like that of the White Fringe tree; flowers appear in panicles, light purple in bud, rosy white when open, and very fragrant. Valuable for late blooming.

†**Syringa Vulgaris.** COMMON LILAC. (L.) The best known of all Lilacs. Strong, vigorous, upright shrub; foliage rich, dark green; large clusters of fragrant purplish flowers in May. A desirable plant for a flowering hedge.

†**Var. Alba.** COMMON WHITE LILAC. (L.) Similar to the Vulgaris. Flowers are white, appearing a week earlier than those of any other variety. Is also a desirable plant for a flowering hedge.

Hybrid Varieties of *Syringa Vulgaris*

S. **Vulgaris alba grandiflora.** Very large trusses of pure white, single flowers.

S. — **Charles X.** Magnificent clusters of single reddish purple flowers; leaves large and shining.

S. — **Jacques Calot.** Large panicles of delicate single rosy pink flowers. Very distinct variety.

S. — **Madame Casimir Perier.** Flowers double cream white. Choice.

S. — **Madame Lemoine.** Superb double white.

S. — **Marie Le Graye.** Finest white Lilac. Flowers single white, in panicles. Valuable for forcing.

S. — **Michael Buchner.** Dwarf grower, with very double, pale lilac flowers.

S. — **President Grey.** Fine double variety, with large panicles of beautiful blue flowers.

S. — **Rubra de Marley.** Flowers single, rich rosy purple. An exceedingly free bloomer.

S. — **Senateur Volland.** Dwarf; brilliant double rosy red flowers. Splendid variety.

S. — **Souvenir de Ludwig Späth.** Flowers single dark red. Very attractive.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

†**Tamarix Africana.** AFRICAN TAMARISK. (L.) An ornamental shrub of graceful appearance. Light feathery foliage, and large, loose panicles of pinkish flowers in early summer.

†**Tamarix Odessana.** CASPIAN TAMARISK. (M.) An upright shrub, with bright green foliage; flowers pink, disposed in loose panicle racemes, blossoming in late summer. Very valuable on account of its late appearing flowers.

VACCINIUM. Blueberry

Vaccinium Corymbosum. HIGH BUSH BLUE-BERRY. (M.) A native shrub having bunches of white flowers in May, followed by edible fruit in August. Valuable for fruit and as an ornamental shrub.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum Acerifolium. MAPLE-LEAVED VIBURNUM. (M.*). A slender, low-growing shrub, with flat heads of creamy white flowers in May. Purple-crimson berries in autumn. Grows well in shady situations. Splendid for massing.

†**Viburnum Cassinoides.** WITHE ROD. (M.*). An upright grower, well furnished with dull green foliage. It has creamy white flowers in June, followed by dark blue fruit in autumn. Fine for waterside planting or in shrub borders. Makes a desirable hedge when a tall slender one is wanted.

Viburnum Dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. (L.*). It has glossy green foliage, white flowers in June, crimson berries turning blue in autumn. One of our best shrubs for landscape planting. Like the other Viburnums, this variety will flourish in partial shade.

Viburnum Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. (L.*). Of robust growth, having large foliage, silvery underneath. Produces clusters of white flowers in May, and red fruit turning black in autumn.

Viburnum Lentago. SHEEP BERRY. (L.*). Flowers creamy white and very fragrant. Foliage a light glossy green; fruit bluish-black.

Viburnum Molle. SILKY VIBURNUM. (M.*). While this is a native shrub, it is quite rare. It resembles Dentatum but has broader and darker foliage and larger fruits.

†**Viburnum Opulus.** HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. (L.*). One of the best shrubs for general planting. It has red berries resembling cranberries, which remain until early winter. Its foliage is large and healthy and seldom attacked by insects.

Var. Nanum. (D.) A very dwarf compact shrub. It produces no flowers; but makes a pretty dwarf plant, which can be used for edging borders in regions where box edging would not be sufficiently hardy.

Var. Sterile. COMMON SNOWBALL. (L.). A well-known shrub of large size, producing large, snow-ball-like flowers in May.

Viburnum Sieboldii. SIEBOLD'S VIBURNUM. (M.) A vigorous growing plant, with rich green foliage. Has white flowers in clusters.

Viburnum Tomentosum. SINGLE JAPANESE SNOWBALL. (M.*). Foliage resembles the Japan snowball; flowers white, in flat racemes, and in great profusion; berries red changing to bluish black. It is perfectly hardy, vigorous, and free-blooming.

VIBURNUM—Continued

Var. Plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL.
(M.) It has handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white flowers in June. It surpasses the common snowball in foliage and flower.

XANTHORRIZA

Xanthorrhiza Aprifolia. YELLOW ROOT. (D.) A native shrub of low growth, bearing racemes of plum-colored flowers in April. Valuable for its foliage and dwarf habit, and much used for a ground cover. Very hardy and desirable.

We have many of the shrubs in large as well as small sizes, all of which are listed in our price list.



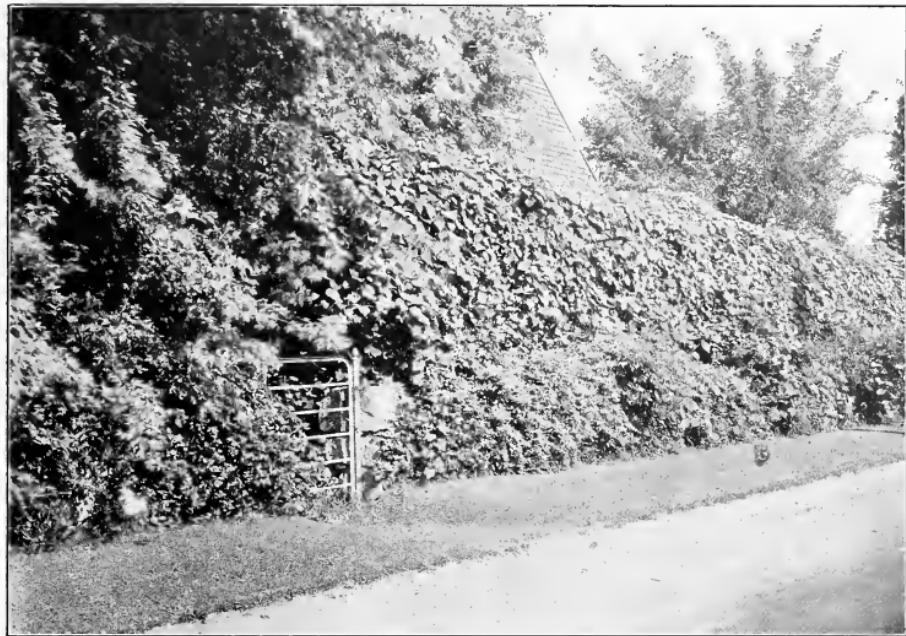
Japanese Snowball

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS FOR HEDGES

† <i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	JAPANESE BARBERRY
† <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	COCKSPUR THORN
† <i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	AMOOR RIVER PRIVET
† <i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	JAPANESE PRIVET
† <i>Ligustrum ibota regelianum</i>	REGEL'S PRIVET
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	CALIFORNIA PRIVET
† <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	COMMON BUCKTHORN

FLOWERING SHRUBS FOR HEDGES

<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	JAPANESE QUINCE
<i>Cydonia japonica maullei</i>	MAULE'S JAPANESE QUINCE
<i>Deutzia Lemoinei</i>	LEMOINE'S DEUTZIA
† <i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE
† <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	JAPANESE ROSE
† <i>Rosa rugosa alba</i>	WHITE JAPANESE ROSE
† <i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	PINK EVERBLOOMING SPIREA
† <i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i>	CRIMSON EVERBLOOMING SPIREA
† <i>Spiraea van houttei</i>	BRIDAL BOWER
† <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	COMMON LILAC
† <i>Syringa vulgaris alba</i>	COMMON WHITE LILAC
† <i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	WITHE ROD



Honeysuckle, Trumpet Vine and Wild Grape used as a screen

VINES AND CLIMBING SHRUBS

Vines are useful in many ways. They give quick results when planted on a new place, before trees and shrubs become established. For covering fences, rocks, walls, banks and trellises, they are peculiarly adapted.

Denoting Varieties Suitable for Seashore Planting: dagger (†)

ACTINIDIA

†**Actinidia Arguta.** SILVER SWEET. A strong-growing Japanese vine, with rather large leaves; flowers white with purple center; fruit is round, edible, of sweetish flavor; handsome foliage.

AKEBIA

Akebia Quinata. Very graceful and rapid grower; hardy and not attacked by insects; fine foliage, rosy purple flowers in early summer, an ornamental fruit.

AMPELOPSIS. Woodbine

†**Ampelopsis Quinquefolia.** COMMON WOOD-BINE or VIRGINIA CREEPER. (*) A vigorous, high-climbing vine of rapid growth; foliage rich crimson in autumn; valuable for covering walls or old tree trunks.

†**Var. Engelmanni.** CLINGING VIRGINIA CREEPER. Similar to the above, but has smaller and more dense foliage. Will cling to walls of brick or stone with support.

†**Ampelopsis Veitchii** or **Tricuspidata.** BOSTON IVY. A hardy and very useful climber, clinging firmly and covering walls, rocks and stumps densely; the glossy foliage stands smoke and dust well and turns to a brilliant orange and scarlet in the fall.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Aristolochia. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth; very large, green foliage; brownish pipe-shaped flowers; desirable for screening purposes.

CELASTRUS. Bittersweet

†**Celastrus Paniculatus.** JAPANESE BITTER-SWEET. (*) Assumes a shrub-like form, unless given an opportunity to climb. Tall and vigorous climber, bright green leaves and crimson fruit.

Celastrus scandens. ROXBURY WAXWORK. (*) A native climber, with glossy leaves; fruit orange and crimson, in clusters, and hanging on the vine all winter.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

Clematis Coccinea. SCARLET CLEMATIS. A pretty sort, with profuse, showy, bell-shaped, brilliant scarlet flowers; foliage light green.

Clematis Crispata. CRISP LEATHER FLOWER. A slender climber, with thin leaves; flowers single, purple, varying to whitish, and are long and fragrant.

Send for Price List, or Submit Us Your List of Requirements for Quotations.

CLEMATIS—Continued

†**Clematis paniculata.** JAPANESE CLEMATIS. By far the best of the fall-blooming species. Thrives best in sunny situations. Will stand severe pruning in winter. Has fine foliage; luxuriant grower, and profuse bloomer. Flowers are medium sized, pure white and very fragrant, and expand towards the close of August. It is perfectly hardy and finely adapted for covering trellises or fences.

†**Clematis Virginiana.** AMERICAN WHITE CLEMATIS. A native of rapid growth. Produces white flowers in August, followed by feathery white seeds, which are quite decorative in winter.

HYBRID LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Clematis Duchess of Edinburgh. Flowers are double white and sweet-scented.

Clematis Henryi. A robust plant, free-bloomer. Creamy white, large, handsome flowers.

Clematis Jackmanii. Flowers broad, velvety purple, with ribbed bar down the center. Very popular.

Clematis Madam Edouard Andre. Large crimson flowers. Persistent bloomer.

Clematis Madam Baron Veillard. New. Resembles C. Jackmanii, only the flowers in color are a unique shade of soft pink. Blooms from midsummer until frost.

Clematis Ramona. Light blue.

DOLICHOS

Dolichos Japonicus. KUDZU VINE. A most worthy ornamental vine. Very rapid grower, bearing rosy-purple, pea-shaped flowers in August.

HEDERA

Hedera Helix. ENGLISH IVY. Does well when planted on the north side of buildings where it is free from sun in the winter. Leaves broad, dark, glossy and evergreen.

HUMULUS

Humulus Lupulus. HOP VINE. Strong grower. Hops appear in July and August.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

†**Lonicera Belgica.** MONTHLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. Blooms all summer; red and yellow, very fragrant flowers; a vigorous grower, sometimes shrubby. Hardiest of all.

†**Lonicera Japonica.** JAPANESE EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Very fragrant, yellow and creamed-color flowers; foliage dark green and almost an evergreen.

†**Var. Aurea Reticulata.** GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE. Leaves variegated gold and green; slower in growth than the preceding variety.

†**Var. Halleana.** HALL'S EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Of vigorous growth; fragrant yellow and white flowers from midsummer until frost; more generally used than the other varieties.

LONICERA—Continued

†**Lonicera Sempervirens.** SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. One of the best varieties; deep crimson flowers, borne profusely in bunches at intervals throughout the summer. Flowers are followed by scarlet berries.

LYCIUM

†**Lycium Chinensis.** MATRIMONY VINE. A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA

Schizophagma Hydrangeoides. CLIMBING HYDRANGEA. Stems climbing to a height of 20 to 30 feet. Leaves bright green, nearly round; flowers white, produced in broad flat-topped clusters; very showy.

TECOMA

Tecoma Radicans. SCARLET TRUMPET VINE. A hardy, high-climbing plant, with large, trumpet-shape flowers in August; foliage handsome dark green.

VITIS. Grape

Vitis Aestavilis. SUMMER GRAPE. (*) A strong, tall-climbing vine, with large foliage; the berries are small and black, with a tough skin.

Vitis Coignetiae. CRIMSON GLORY VINE. (*) A very strong-growing vine, covering trees and arbors with a thatch of heavy, showy foliage, which becomes a brilliant scarlet in the fall.

Vitis Cordifolia. FROST GRAPE. (*) A very vigorous, high climbing vine, ascending to the tops of tall trees. Broad leaves, deep green and lustrous on both sides. Berries black, with a faint bloom.

Vitis Heterophylla. JAPANESE GRAPE. (*) Has deeply lobed leaves striped with creamy white; clusters of light blue showy berries. Good for low trellis work.

Vitis Labrusca. FOX GRAPE. (*) A strong, rapid-climbing vine, with large, thick leaves; berries are large, purplish black to reddish brown, with a musty flavor.

WISTARIA

Wistaria Chinensis. CHINESE BLUE WISTARIA. Hardy, fast, tall-growing climber, pale green, compound foliage and long clusters of purplish pea-shaped flowers in May.

Var. Alba. CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA. A white-flowered variety of the above.

Wistaria Frutescens. AMERICAN WISTARIA. A native variety; less vigorous in habit than the Chinensis; flowers pale blue in clusters toward the last of May.

Var. Magnifica. PURPLE WISTARIA. Resembles frutescens, but the clusters are larger and denser; lilac-colored flowers with yellow spots; fragrant.

Wistaria Multijuga. JAPANESE WISTARIA. This variety is distinguished from W. Chinensis by the longer and looser racemes and smaller flowers; flowers dark purple; quite hardy.

Rose — **Maman Crochet — White**

HARDY ROSES

PLANTING AND AFTER-CULTURE

When to Plant.

Dormant plants should be planted in the early spring, which will insure bloom the first season. If the location is not exposed, we would recommend late fall planting, with some winter protection, as advised in instructions under "Protection."

Location.

Roses thrive in any rich soil, which is well drained, (they will not thrive in very wet soil). They should always be planted in an open, sunny exposure, giving them all the sunlight possible.

Preparation of Soil.

The soil must be well pulverized to a depth of ten to twelve inches, and thoroughly mixed with manure; cow-manure is the best; but well-rotted horse-manure will give good results. It is better to prepare the ground or bed in the fall ready for planting early the following spring.

Planting and Pruning.

Before planting, the bushes should be pruned somewhat. Most varieties of roses are budded on wild-rose stocks, and should be planted so that the junction of the bud with the stock will be three inches below the level of the soil; firmly tread the earth about the bushes after planting, and thoroughly soak the ground with water, then the following day loosen the top soil of the bed with a rake. We advise a good mulch of coarse straw-manure about the plants the first season until they are established.

Protection.

All Hybrid Roses give better results if protected in the winter. The use of coarse manure, leaves or evergreen boughs, as a light covering about the plants, will accomplish the purpose. This should be removed in the early spring.

Insect Enemies.

ROSE BEETLE.—This insect is usually found in the petals and buds of the choicest plants, selecting by preference the light colored varieties, and works havoc whenever it appears. Hand picking is the only effective remedy.

APHIS or GREENFLY.—This is found on the extreme ends of the shoots and young buds. The aphis increases with enormous rapidity and robs the plant of its vitality by sucking out the sap. It can be exterminated by spraying with tobacco water or kerosene emulsion. For the emulsion use ordinary soap, and make strong soap-suds and add thereto one part of kerosene to nineteen parts of the suds. In extreme cases where the aphis has become firmly established, take four ounces of quassia chips and boil ten minutes in a gallon of water; strain and while cooling dissolve in it four ounces of soft soap. To this may be added another gallon or two of water; syringe the plants with this solution, and dip all badly infected shoots in the solution. Pure water should follow the next day to cleanse the shoot.

SLUGS.—These are usually found on the under side of the leaves, and may be dis-covered by the skeletonized appearance of the leaf. To destroy them make a solution using one heaping tablespoonful of powdered white hellebore to four gallons of boiling water; after cooling apply with a syringe, or better with a whisk-broom. Push the top of the plant with the left hand, and with the broom dipped in the solution, throw the contents up against the leaves.

ROSE MILDEW.—To prevent mildew, dust the plant with powdered sulphur, or spray them with the Bordeaux mixture. Either of these fungicides kills the mycelium and spores of the fungus.

If these enemies have appeared in previous years, anticipate their coming and apply the solutions before any mischief has been done, and repeat later should there be any evidences of them. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

THE WILD ROSE, or ROSE SPECIES

Hardy, vigorous-growing shrubs or climbers that require very little attention or pruning. They are very valuable for planting in the shrub borders, producing showy single flowers in great profusion, together with a wealth of bright-colored fruits that prolong the period of beauty throughout the season, and, in instances, well into the winter months. The climbing species are well adapted for covering trellises, fences, and similar supports.

ABBREVIATIONS

L, large; M, medium; D, dwarf grower.

Denoting Varieties Suitable for Seashore Planting: dagger (†).

Denoting varieties producing fruit for attracting the birds: (*).

Rosa Blanda. MEADOW ROSE. (M.) The slender red branches are almost thornless; foliage oval, pale green; flowers are large, bright rose-colored, single; blooms in May.

Rosa Carolina. SWAMP ROSE. (L.) The tall-growing wild rose, with single pink flowers during the summer months; its bright red fruit is very showy; this plant is especially adapted to damp ground.

†**Rosa Lucida.** WILD ROSE. (D.) A dwarf native variety, with stems thickly covered with prickles; foliage dark green, shining above; flowers single, rosy pink, about 2 inches across; does well on poor soil; often used for roadside edging.

Rosa Multiflora. JAPANESE CLIMBING ROSE. (L.) Japanese variety of rapid growth, forming a round, drooping shrub when standing alone; its proper place, however, is mixed with other shrubbery; its single, pure white flowers are produced in great quantities, followed by an equal number of small scarlet fruit in winter.

†**Rosa Nitida.** SHINING-LEAVED ROSE. (D.) The branches are completely covered with straight prickles and bristles; foliage bright green, glossy; flowers are highly colored bright pink.

†**Rosa Rubiginosa.** SWEET BRIER ROSE. (L.) The well-known variety with highly scented foliage, small, pink, fragrant flowers, and quantities of bright fruit. Blooms in June.

Rosa Rubrifolia. RED-LEAVED ROSE. (L.) Upright grower, with slender purplish branches, covered with glaucous bloom; foliage bluish green, tinged with red, and is very effective as a red foliaged shrub; flowers scarlet in June.

†**Rosa Rugosa.** JAPANESE ROSE. (L.) An upright shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet in height. Its stout stems are densely covered with prickles; foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated; not attractive to insects; flowers single, red, fragrant and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson scarlet. Makes a desirable flowering hedge particularly at the seashore.

†**Var. Alba.** WHITE JAPANESE ROSE. (L.) The habit and foliage are similar to the preceding, but the flowers are pure white, single, and as attractive in the bud as when open; quite fragrant.

Rosa Setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. (L.) Large single flowers of deep rose-color. It is a climber, and when trained over a veranda makes a beautiful display.

Rosa Wichuriana. THE MEMORIAL ROSE. (D.) Used extensively for covering embankments and stonework; it creeps rapidly over the service, forming a mat of dark green foliage; flowers are pure white, borne in clusters and fragrant.

Send for Price List, or Submit Us Your List of Requirements for Quotations.

EVERBLOOMING BEDDING ROSES

Hybrid Tea and Other Continuous Blooming Roses

The Roses in this class are especially valuable for their free and continuous blooming qualities, and more desirable than the June blooming Roses. This class will produce an abundance of bloom from June until October, and we recommend them particularly on this account. They require somewhat more protection in winter than the old hardy varieties. The plants need to be well banked up with earth, with a little covering of loose straw or hay around the plant to keep off the moisture, which should be taken off in the early spring. They should be moderately pruned in the spring by cutting off all the weaker shoots and heading back the stronger ones. They thrive in any fertile garden soil.

Ænchen Muller. NEW ROSE-COLORED BABY RAMBLER. P. Large clusters of brilliant rose-colored flowers in great profusion. A splendid bedding variety.

Baby Dorothy. PINK BABY RAMBLER. P. Clear brilliant pink and very freely produced. Vigorous.

Baby Rambler. MME. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR. P. It is a cross between Crimson Rambler and Glory of Polyanthus. It is as free blooming as the latter, and of the same color as the former. It is very vigorous and quite hardy; foliage is of a beautiful deep, glossy green. It flowers in large clusters from June to November; always in bloom.

Bessie Brown. H. T. Large, full, double flowers on strong erect stems; color almost pure white, sometimes flushed pink; fine form.

Betty. H. T. Flowers ruddy gold; very large and of good form and blooms constantly from June until nipped by frost; very fragrant.

British Queen. H. T. Color pure white except in the bud stage, when it shows a slight flush, which disappears as blossoms open. Very vigorous, bearing an abundance of large, finely formed blooms; delicately fragrant.

Columbia. H. T. A very popular new rose. It is of strong, vigorous habit and exceptionally free-blooming. The flowers are of good size and are perfect in form, both in bud as well as fully expanded. The color is a beautiful shade of pink that instead of fading, becomes more intense as the blooms mature.

Dean Hole. H. T. Good grower with silvery carmine flowers; shaded salmon and of perfect shape.

Earl of Warwick. H. T. Salmon pink, shaded vermillion; large and full, good quality.

Edward Mawley. H. T. Velvety crimson, with large, thick petals and a high center; carried on good stems.

Etoile de France. H. T. Flowers velvety crimson on stiff erect stems; cupped form; fragrant.

General MacArthur. H. T. Flowers of large size and rich crimson-scarlet; sweetly scented and produced in great profusion.

General Superior Arnold Janssen. H. T. Deep glowing carmine; vigorous grower and very free flowering; has fine, clean stems for cutting. It is one of the best additions of recent years.

EVERBLOOMING BEDDING ROSES

Continued

George C. Waud. H. T. Distinct orange red, with fine scent; large, full and well formed; very profuse; one of the best.

George Dickson. H. T. Vigorous growth, thick, leathery beech-green foliage, huge blooms, quite five inches across. The color is velvety-black scarlet-crimson, with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips. The flowers have wonderful lasting qualities.

Gloire de Dijon. H. T. Combined colors of rose, salmon and yellow; large, full, globular; hardiest of Teas.

Gruss an Teplitz. H. T. Flower is quite double, with the deepest possible shade of crimson-scarlet, approaching crimson-maroon in the older flowers. Its habit of growth makes it one of the finest Bush Roses for outdoor planting, being very free and vigorous, and at the same time keeping well bushed and shapely; blooms freely; nicely colored, with a strong Tea fragrance.

Hadley. H. T. One of the newer and best varieties; of a rich deep velvety crimson color. Its flowers are well formed and intensely fragrant.



Columbia

EVERBLOOMING BEDDING ROSES

Continued

Herzogin Marie Antoinette. H.T. Deep orange striped salmon-crimson, passing to old gold. Very free flowering habit; flowers large and perfectly formed; sweetly perfumed.

Jessie. P. Flowers in huge clusters of bright cherry-crimson which does not fade. One of the best dwarf bedding roses.

Jubilee. H.T. Flowers deep crimson with shadings of velvety maroon; large and quite fragrant.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. H. T. The flowers which are extra large, are bright cherry-red on the outside of the broad petals and a shining silvery white on the inside.

Juliet. H. T. The color of the outside of the petals is old-gold, and the inside varies from scarlet to rosy red. It is particularly beautiful in the bud and half-open stages. Very fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. Delicate creamy white, deliciously fragrant. As a cut-flower it has few equals, blooming continuously from early spring till fall.

Killarney. H.T. An exquisite Hybrid Tea Rose. The bush is strong, sturdy and upright, with beautiful deep, bronzy-green foliage. The color of the flower is deep, brilliant and sparkling shell-pink, of the most exquisite shades; large buds, long and pointed; and blooms profusely throughout the season.

Killarney White. H. T. The color of this flower is pure white, but its habit is very similar to the pink Killarney.

Lady Hillingdon. H.T. A very desirable rose, with deep apricot-yellow long-pointed buds, free flowering and a good grower.

La France. H.T. Flowers large, silvery peach; buds long; very free flowering. Fragrant.

Liberty. H.T. Magnificently formed flowers; full, deep and double, fragrant and pleasing. Deep crimson scarlet.

Los Angeles. H. T. Another one of the newer roses, producing a continuous succession of long-stemmed flowers of beautiful flame-pink, shaded with gold at the base of the petals. The buds are long and pointed and expand into flowers of perfect form. Very fragrant.

Louise Catherine Breslau. H.T. A very vigorous grower of robust constitution, and spreading branching habit, and fine glossy green foliage. Large oval-shaped bud of coral tint, shaded with chrome yellow. Cross between an unnamed variety and Soleil d'Or.

Madame Abel Chatenay. H.T. Carmine-rose shaded with salmon; very free flowering; flowers well formed; excellent for bedding, good foliage and bushy habit.



Los Angeles

EVERBLOOMING BEDDING ROSES

Continued

Madame Caroline Testout. H.T. Flowers large, very double; silvery rose; free bloomer.

Madame Edouard Herriot. H.T. A very vigorous grower, quite hardy, of spreading branching habit, with long red thorns, green-bronzed foliage; coral red bud shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet.

Madame Leon Pain. H.T. Flowers silvery salmon with orange-yellow center; large, full and well formed.

Madame Ravary. H.T. A beautiful orange-yellow of medium size; very desirable.

Maman Cochet, Pink. T. Flowers large, full, clear carmine-rose, shaded with salmon-yellow. Plant very vigorous and free-flowering.

Maman Cochet, White. T. A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. H.T. Flowers coppery-orange in open bud, pinkish fawn when fully open.

Mrs. Charles Russell. H. T. The color is rosy carmine with rosy scarlet center. The blooms are large, globular, and of fine form when fully developed. A vigorous growing variety producing an abundance of flowers.

Ophelia. H. T. The color is light salmon-pink, shading to yellow at the base of the petals. The blossoms are large and very attractive.

EVERBLOOMING BEDDING ROSES
Continued

Pharisaer. H.T. Rosy-white, shaded salmon; buds long opening into a large, full and well-formed flower; very floriferous.

Radiance. H. T. A strong-growing rose producing an abundance of light silvery flesh to salmon-pink flowers, suffused pink and yellow coppery orange.

Rayon d'Or. H.T. Yellow-cadmium, turning to golden-yellow; large, full and globular. Bronze-green and glossy foliage.

Richmond. H.T. Pure red-scarlet, free-growing and flowering habit.

Sunburst. H. T. The color is a rich yellow with orange-yellow center; the blossoms are large; and the foliage is of a greenish-bronze color.

Willowmere. H.T. Light green foliage, long carmine-coral-red bud carried on long stout flower stalks, very large flowers. Coloring of a rich shrimp pink, shaded yellow in the center and turning to carmine-pink toward the edges of petals.

HARDY JUNE ROSES

In this list we have the best varieties of the good old sorts, which are always in demand on account of their hardness and beautiful bloom, although their period of blooming is short.

Alfred Colomb. H.P. Carmine crimson; large, or very large, full; of fine globular form; extremely fragrant; green wood, with occasional pale green thorns; the foliage is large and handsome. The most useful in its class for general cultivation.

Anne de Diesbach. H.P. In color the most lovely shade of carmine; very large, double flowers; fragrant; one of the hardest. A very desirable garden Rose.

American Beauty. H. P. Blossoms are very large, deep pink to soft carmine-cerise, and the broad petals are delicately veined with darker red.

Baron de Bonstettin. H.P. Velvety maroon, shaded with deep crimson, somewhat lighter in shade than Prince Camille, and rather smaller in size, but with a little more substance.

Baroness Rothschild. H.P. Light pink, sometimes shaded with rose; large, or very large; cupped form, very symmetrical; without fragrance; wood is short-jointed, thick, light green, armed with occasional light green thorns; one of the hardest. Beautiful, free-blooming.

Clio. H.P. Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous; handsome foliage.

Crested Moss. M. Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew; fragrant.

Fisher Holmes. H.P. May be briefly described as an improved General Jacqueminot; the flowers are fuller and more freely produced. A very valuable sort.

HARDY JUNE ROSES—Continued

Frau Karl Druschki, or Snow Queen. H.P. A pure, paper-white free-flowering, large size; a remarkably handsome plant, with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth; the bloom is perfect in form, on nice long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy Roses that can compare with this one in form, color and general finish.

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant and of excellent hardy habit; forces well. One of the best known and most popular red roses grown.

Harrison's Yellow. A. Golden yellow, medium-sized; semi-double; generally has nine leaflets; a freer bloomer than Persian Yellow, but not so hardy.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson. The plants are strong and thrifty, with healthy dark green foliage. The flowers are of good size and fine form and retain their intensity of color until petals fall. Very fragrant.

John Hopper. H.P. Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full, semi-globular; light red thorns, stout, bushy growth. A free-blooming standard sort.

Louis Van Houtte. Red, shaded crimson; large, full, fine form; fragrant.

Mabel Morrison. H.P. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn it is sometimes tinged with pink; semi-double, cup-shaped flowers. In all save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. A very valuable white Rose.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. H.P. Silvery pink; fragrant; fine foliage; vigorous; exquisite in bud. This Rose has no superior.

Madame Plantier. H. Ch. Pure white; flowers of medium size; full, flat form; foliage rather small; one of the best white Roses for hedges and massing. Early in the season the flowers are produced in great profusion.

Magna Charta. H.C. Pink, suffused with carmine; large flowers, full, globular; foliage and wood light green, numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent variety. Very vigorous.

Margaret Dickson. H.P. A magnificent Rose white, with pale flesh center; petals very large; shell shaped and of great substance; fragrant; foliage large, dark green. Very vigorous.

Marie Bauman. H.P. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. H. P. Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing; flowers continuously in open ground.

HARDY JUNE ROSES—Continued

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. H.P. Color deep rosy-pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; flowers large and freely produced; flowering from early summer until late in the fall; growth vigorous.

M. P. Wilder. H.P. Of vigorous growth with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well-formed; cherry-carmine, very fragrant. Continues to bloom long after other hybrid perpetuals are out of bloom.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Deep rose; very large, very full; somewhat fragrant; free-blooming; the wood is nearly smooth, the foliage tough and enduring; somewhat tender; the growth is upright. Largest variety known; very desirable for the garden.

Persian Yellow. A bright yellow; small, nearly full, well formed; small foliage, faintly scented like the sweet-brier; seven leaflets; the wood is chocolate-brown in color, armed with numerous brown thorns; it is the finest of all hardy yellow Roses. It must not be closely pruned.

Prince Camille de Rohan. H.P. Very deep velvety-crimson; large, moderately full; habit somewhat spreading; shy in autumn. A good Rose of splendid color, but a moderate grower.

Soleil d'Or. H.P. A valuable hybrid, which is a cross between the Persian Yellow and the hybrid perpetual A. Ducher. It has strong, ample foliage, very handsome and entirely hardy. It is one of the most valuable Roses on account of its remarkably distinct blooms, varying from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium-red.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Brilliant cherry-red, very effective in color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; vigorous, hardy, resists mildew. One of the best for forcing and open-air culture.

White Moss. M. Pure white; blooms in large clusters; very mossy bud.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

We include under this head the various classes of hardy, vigorous growers, usually catalogued as climbers.

American Pillar. The large single flowers are a beautiful shade of cherry-pink, with a clear white eye surrounding numerous golden yellow stamens. Is a vigorous grower, blossoms in profusion, and the foliage is distinct and decorative.

Baltimore Belle. A fine old variety. Fine white with blush center; very full and double.

Climbing American Beauty. The color is of rich carmine and produces an abundance of large fragrant flowers early in the spring. The foliage is attractive.



Dr. Van Fleet

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

Crimson Rambler. The foliage is rich, dark green; the growth rapid and diverse, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson, partly double flowers which remain on a long time.

Dorothy Perkins. This is a splendid new shell-pink climbing Rose. It has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of thirty or forty, sometimes fifty or sixty. The flowers are large for a Rose of this class, very double, and sweetly scented.

Dorothy Perkins Red. EXCELSA. Very double crimson-maroon flowers in large trusses. Of same habit as the above and holds its foliage better than the Crimson Rambler.

Dr. Van Fleet. One of the most desirable climbing roses. The buds and flowers are of a rich deep flesh-pink color. Has large glossy foliage, which remains on the plant until late in the season, and which is very decorative.

Hiawatha. Glowing ruby-crimson, single flowers, with petals shading to pure white at the base. This delightful new Rambler has evoked much favorable comment.

Lady Gay. The flowers—in large, loose clusters—are of a delicate cherry-pink color, fading to soft tinted-white. The effect of a plant in full bloom, with the combination of soft white flowers, cherry-pink buds, and deep green foliage, is indeed charming. It is perfectly hardy.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

Pink Rambler. (EUPHROSYNE.) Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, from which it differs only in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine.

Queen of Prairie. Bright rose-color; large, compact and globular; a very profuse bloomer. One of the best. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated.

Silver Moon. Another very desirable climbing rose with beautiful semi-double pure white flowers. The foliage is very glossy and attractive, and is immune from diseases of all kinds.

Tausendschon. Makes growths in a season of over ten feet, which are almost devoid of thorns. It bears its flowers in immense clusters; in color a soft pink when first opening, changing to a carmine-rose on the reverse as they fully expand.

White Rambler. (THALIA.) Flowers are the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, very fragrant; color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters.

Yellow Rambler. (AGLAIA.) Flowers medium size, cup-shaped, nearly full, sweet-scented; blooms in large clusters; color very light yellow. Of the class and habit of the famous Crimson Rambler.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

The Hybrid Rugosa Roses are particularly desirable for their strong habit and hardiness and freedom from insect pests. They bloom freely and are adapted for seashore planting or the Hardy Rose Garden.

Blanc de Coubert. A hybrid variety of merit; flowers pure white, semi-double, fragrant.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. This variety has attracted much attention on the part of visitors to our nurseries the past season. It is a strong, robust grower, with stout stems thickly beset with prickles. The flower is clear silvery rose, very large and double; delightfully fragrant.

Delicata. A charming double pink variety.

Mme. Georges Bruant. This is a very free-blooming white variety; a strong grower and blooms continuously; flowers semi-double.

Roseraie de l'Hay. A new hybrid Rugosa of which we cannot speak too highly; a good grower; flowers very double; color carmine-cherry-red; it is a free-bloomer and exquisitely scented. A most desirable acquisition.

We may not be able to furnish every variety of rose described here, but we have nearly all of them. For a list of what we have, see our current price list.

HYBRID SWEET BRIER ROSES

Amy Robsart. A robust grower; free-blooming; produces deep red flowers.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson; foliage large, a good grower, with graceful branching habit.

Bradwardine. Clear pink flowers of good form. Foliage is deliciously scented.

Flora McIvor. Flowers large, pure white, flushed with rose. Perfect for cutting.

Jeannie Deans. A beautiful scarlet-crimson.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, base of petal bright yellow. A free-blooming sort, deliciously perfumed.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn passing to yellow in the center. A good grower and abundant bloomer. Very sweet-scented.

Lucy Bertram. A splendid variety, with deep crimson flowers. Free-blooming.

Meg Merrilis. Of robust habit; large foliage; produces freely large crimson flowers, followed by numerous seed-pods. One of the best.

HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES

For covering banks, stonewalls and rocky slopes these roses will be found valuable. Their foliage is of glossy green, rarely attacked by disease of insects. Flowers in great profusion during the blooming season.

Evergreen Gem. This variety is quite evergreen; its stems are long, branching, rich bronze color; foliage bronze; closely matted; flowers produced on single stems; yellow, buff in bud, opening almost white; perfectly double and quite fragrant.

Gardenia. A vigorous grower, with large green foliage; flowers are produced single, and when in bud are bright yellow, opening a cream color, and about three inches in diameter; very fragrant.

Jersey Beauty. A strong-growing variety, with glossy and leathery foliage; flowers large, single, opening pale yellow, with clusters of bright yellow stamens; very fragrant.

Manda's Triumph. A free grower, with good foliage, and produces large clusters of double, pure white flowers, nearly two inches in diameter; sweet-scented.

Pink Roamer. A single-flowered variety, blooming in clusters, closely arranged; flowers bright pink, with almost a white center, and fragrant.

South Orange Perfection. Flowers double, blushpink at the tips, changing to white.

Universal Favorite. A free grower, producing long, branching shoots, with bright shiny foliage in abundance; flowers double, soft light pink and fragrant.



Hardy Perennial Border—First year after planting

HARDY PERENNIALS

We have been growing Herbaceous Perennials successfully for a number of years, and on account of the increasing popularity and demand for them, our acreage has been extended from year to year, so that now this department alone occupies about twenty acres, with several greenhouses especially designed for propagating this class of plants.

We are adding new and choice plants to our collection each year, and our stock comprises a large variety.

By consulting the following list, one can stock his garden or border with plants which will have a succession of bloom from early spring until late in the autumn. About all the plants we grow are strong field-grown, the only exceptions are a few species which transplant better by being grown in pots.

ACANTHUS. Bear's Breech

Acanthus mollis. 3 ft. July and August. A striking foliage plant; flowers white to purple, in loose, pubescent spikes.

A. — latifolius. 4 ft. July and August. A large and hardy variety; purple flowers in loose spikes which rise above large and striking foliage; for border or rock garden.

ACHILLEA. Milfoil, or Yarrow

Achillea Ægyptiaca. 12 to 18 in. July to October. Flat heads of pale yellow flowers and silvery fern-like foliage. Excellent for covering dry, bare places.

A. Eupatorium. 3 to 4 ft. June to September. Flowers bright yellow. Neat foliage, flat flower heads.

A. Millefolium-roseum. (Rosy Milfoil.) July to October. Rosy pink flowers in dense heads, on stems 18 inches high. Effective on edge of shrubbery or in border.

A. Ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl.) 2 ft. July to October. Pure white flowers borne in great profusion on strong erect stems. As a cut flower it is of great value.

A. — Perry's White. 1 to 2 ft. June to September. A choice new variety; pure white flowers over one inch across; broad overlapping petals. Nothing better for cutting.

A. tomentosa. 6 to 8 in. July to September. Bright yellow flowers. Excellent for rockeries.

ACONITUM

Monkshood, or Helmet Flower

Aconitum autumnale. (Autumn Aconite.) 4 to 5 ft. September to frost. Large spikes of dark blue flowers; valuable for shady places.

A. barbatum. 18 in. Flowers are light blue. June and July.

A. Fischeri. 1½ to 2 ft. September and October. Stout spikes of large clear blue flowers; bright, glossy foliage.

A. longigatum. 3 to 4 ft. Color very similar to Aconitum autumnale.

A. Napellus. (True Monkshood.) 3 to 4 ft. July to August. Large dark blue flowers in a raceme.

A. — alba. 2 to 4 ft. July to August. An effective plant. White flowered form of Napellus.

A. — bicolor. 2 to 2½ ft. July to August. This variety has variegated blue and white flowers, very effective.

A. — Sparks. 2½ to 4 ft. July to October. Very beautiful deep blue flowers; a free bloomer; one of the best varieties.

A. pulcheriana. 1 to 1½ ft. July to August. Deep blue flowers.

A. Stoerkianum. 2½ ft. Violet blue. July.



Aconitum Napellus—bicolor

ACONITUM—Continued

A. uncinatum. (Wild Monkshood.) 3 to 5 ft. June to September. Stems slender, inclined to climb; leaves thick and deeply cut; deep purple flowers.

A. Wilsoni. 5 to 6 ft. September. A recent introduction from Northern China; strong, stately habit with light violet-blue flowers.

ACORUS. Sweet Flag

Acorus Calamus. 2 ft. June and early July. Leaves sword shape, erect, flowers inconspicuous. Root stock pungent, aromatic. Thrives best in moist soil, and may be grown in shallow water or dry land.

A. —variegatus. Same as the type, except in foliage which is striped with green and gold.

ACTÆA. Baneberry

Actaea japonica. 2½ ft. September. A very much improved form, having long spikes of clear white flowers. Good for cutting; effective border plant.

A. spicata rubra. 1 to 2 ft. May and June. Large racemes of small flowers tinged with blue. Showy red berries in Autumn. Does well in shade.

ÆGOPODIUM. Bishop's Weed

Ægopodium Podagraria variegatum. 12 to 15 in. Late in May to June. Foliage plant having leaves with white margins. Fine for borders, rock-gardens, and for covering barren places. Rapid grower.

AGROSTEMMA. Mullein Pink

Agrostemma coronaria. 2 ft. June to August. Flowers crimson, borne singly on the ends of the branches. Good for rock-gardens. The glowing flowers and silvery white foliage make it a conspicuous plant.

A. —alba. White form of the above.

AGROSTEMMA—Continued

A. Flos Jovis. 12 to 18 in. June and July. The leaves are in a rosette, more or less clasping; flowers small, deep rose, in a rather dense, unbel-like cluster. Good for cutting and rock garden.

AJUGA. Bugle

Ajuga genevensis. 6 to 8 in. May. Long showy spikes of bright blue flowers. Good for shaded positions. Adapted for carpeting or bedding.

A. metallica crispa. 4 to 5 in. May to June. Curious crinkled metallic foliage and blue flowers in twisted spikes.

A. reptans. 5 to 6 in. Early May to mid-June. Dense creeping plant. Numerous blue flowers on erect spikes. Good for carpeting shady places.

ALTHÆA ROSEA. Hollyhock

The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite. The large range of colors makes it one of the most attractive of all perennials. They require a sunny situation. The flower stalk should be cut off when through blooming.

We grow fine strains, and offer strong, field-grown plants in both double and single sorts, including Allegheny, etc.

Double, Red, White, Pink, Salmon and Maroon. Colors separate.

Double Mixed. All colors.

Single. Of the same colors as the double.

Single Mixed. All colors.

ALYSSUM. Madwort

Alyssum argenteum. 12 to 15 in. June to August. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters. Leaves small and white beneath. Suitable for rock garden and border.

A. rostratum. 1 ft. June and July. Bright golden yellow flowers.

A. saxatile compactum. (Golden Tuft.) 1 ft. Mid-April to June. A very showy spring plant for the rockery or border. Fragrant yellow flowers in clusters; foliage silvery.

AMSONIA

Amsonia salicifolia. 1½ to 2½ ft. Late May and early June. Shrubby habit; holds its leaves late. Light blue flowers with white throat.

A. Tabernæmontana. 2 to 3 ft. Late May and early June. Small and numerous flowers of light blue in panicles. Smooth foliage resembling the olive. For the hardy border or planted among shrubbery.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet

Anchusa italicica. 3 to 4 ft. Large heads of fine blue flowers in June, similar to Forget-me-nots. If not allowed to go to seed, will bloom continuously from June to September; rough leaves and stems.

A. —Dropmore. 4 to 5 ft. May. An improvement on the old Italicæ variety; rich gentian-blue flowers. One of the most desirable perennials.

A. —opal. 3 to 4 ft. Large pale blue flowers, very beautiful. Summer.

A. myosotidiflora. 10 to 12 in. April and May. A distinct new species from the Caucasian mountains, producing sprays of beautiful Forget-me-not like flowers of rich blue.



Anemone Japonica

ANEMONE. Wind-Flower

Anemone japonica alba. 3 ft. Fall. Pure white flowers; useful for cutting.

A.—*eleganssima.* 4 ft. Satiny-pink flowers, strong grower. September to November.

A.—*Lady Ardilaun.* 2 to 3 ft. A pure white variety with overlapping petals.

A.—*Mont Rose.* 3 ft. Very large, pink double flowers. September to November.

A.—*Prince Heinrich.* 2 to 3 ft. Fall. Large deep rich pink flowers, very double; free flowering.

A.—*Queen Charlotte.* 3 ft. Fall. Large, semi-double, deep pink flowers. Desirable for cutting.

A.—*rosea superba.* 2 ft. Fall. Flowers of medium size of delicate silvery rose-color, on rigid stems.

A.—*rubra.* 2 ft. Fall. Beautiful rosy-red flowers with bright yellow stamens.

A.—*Whirlwind.* 3 ft. Fall. Large, semi-double, snowy-white flowers with a whorl of green bracts around base of petals.

A. *pennsylvanica.* (Pennsylvania Windflower.) 1 to 2 ft. May to July. White cup-shaped flowers an inch across. One of the best of our native Anemones, and adapted to shad positions.

A. *Pulsatilla.* (The Pasque Flower.) 9 to 12 in. April and May. Well adapted for border or rock-work; flowers blue to reddish-purple.

A.—*alba.* 9 to 12 in. April and May. A pretty white-flowering form of the above; for rockery or border.

ANEMONE—Continued

A.—*rubra.* 9 to 12 in. April and May. A red-flowering form of the pulsatilla; for rockery or border.

A. *sylvestris.* (Snowdrop Anemone.) 12 to 15 in. April to July. Large, cup-shaped white flowers; foliage deeply cut at top; hairy beneath. Good in border or partial shade.

ANTHEMIS. Chamomile

Anthemis Kelwayi. 2 to 3 ft. June to October. Flowers golden yellow. Good for cutting and for the border.

A. *tinctoria.* (Golden Marguerite.) 2 to 3 ft. June to November. Of bushy habit, with angular stem and daisy-like golden yellow flowers, one to two inches across.

ANTHERICUM. St. Bruno's Lily

Antericum liliastrum major. 2 to 3 ft. May to July. Bears large, pure white, lily-like flowers. Very useful as a border plant.

APIOS. Groundnut

Apios tuberosa. 4 to 8 ft. July and August. Vigorous habit; a native climber; grows well in the wild border in any loose, rich soil; desirable for the rapid covering of unsightly places; flowers fragrant, chocolate brown.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine

Aquilegia californica hybrida. 1 to 2 ft. May to July. Flowers large, with scarlet sepals and yellow petals; spurs spreading, long and slender; foliage broad and ornamental.

A. *canadensis.* (Common Columbine.) 1 to 2 ft. May and June. Our well-known native species, with scarlet sepals and bright yellow petals. Useful for rock garden.

A. *chrysanthra.* 3 ft. June to August. Numerous fragrant and showy golden yellow flowers, with long, slender spurs.

A. *caerulea.* (Rocky Mountain Columbine.) 1 to 1½ ft. May to July. Bright blue and white long-spurred flowers.

A. *flabellata nana.* 8 to 12 in. June. Dwarf compact growing species with showy purple or lilac flowers. Excellent for rock-garden.

A.—*nana alba.* 8 to 12 in. June. A dwarf white form of the above.

A. *nivea grandiflora.* 1 to 1½ ft. April and May. Large pure white flowers.

A. *Skinneri.* 1 to 2 ft. May and June. Crimson sepals lined with light green petals and long, straight, crimson, spurs. Good border plant.

A. *vulgaris.* 2 ft. May to July. Flowers in all shades of blue, white, red and purple; strong, vigorous habit of growth; an effective border plant.

A.—*alba.* 2 to 3 ft. May and June. Large pure white flowers; valuable for cutting.

A.—*flore pleno.* 1 to 2 ft. Flowers much doubled, ranging from white to deep blue.

A.—*alba flore pleno.* 2 to 3 ft. May and June. Double-flowering variety of vulgaris alba.

ARABIS. Rock Cress

Arabis albida. 6 to 9 in. May. Desirable early flowering plant, especially adapted for rockwork and edgings, and for covering banks; fragrant white flowers.

A. *alpina*. 6 in. April and May. Flowers smaller but similar to the former variety; one of the best rock plants.

A. — *flore pleno*. Double-flowering form of the above. Very desirable.

ARENARIA. Sand-wort

Arenaria balearica. 4 in. June. Suitable for rock work. White flowers.

A. *montana*. (Sand-Wort.) 2 to 3 in. May and June. Very desirable evergreen trailing plant, forming a dense carpet of foliage and covered with large white flowers. Splendid for the rock-garden.

ARMERIA. Sea Pink

Armeria cephalotes rosea. 12 to 18 in. June to July. Deep rose flowers; fine for cutting.

A. — *rubra*. Plant is similar to above, but flowers are red.

A. *formosa*. 12 to 18 in. June and July. Deep crimson, in large roundish head on erect stalk; leaves narrow and grass-like.

A. *Lauchana*. 3 to 6 in. April to June. Bright rose-colored flowers. Excellent for rock-garden or edging.

A. — *robusta*. 8 to 10 in. June to October. Large crimson flowers. Very useful for edging and cutting.

A. *maritima*. (Thrift or Cushion Pink.) 3 to 6 in. May and June. Valuable for edging; flowers fine purple; foliage grass-like, evergreen.

A. — *alba*. 3 to 6 in. May and June. Tufts of deep green foliage; white flowers.

ARRHENATHERUM

Arrhenatherum bulbosum variegatum. 12 in. A dwarf grass with variegated green and white leaves.

ARTEMISIA. Wormwood

Artemisia arborescens. (Southernwood.) 3 to 4 ft. Foliage deep green, fragrant and finely cut.

A. *Dracunculus*. (Tarragon.) 3 ft. Dark green, pointed foliage; valuable for flavoring.

A. *frigida*. (Colorado Mountain Fringe.) 6 to 10 in. Beautiful, low-growing plant, with whitish fern-like foliage. Fine for rock-garden or dry places.

A. *gnaphaloides*. 15 in. Small yellow flowers, white foliage.

A. *lactiflora*. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. Unlike the other varieties, which are grown for their foliage, this introduction from China bears creamy-white flowers on tall erect stems which are clothed with fine cut dark green foliage.

A. *pontica*. (Roman Wormwood.) Shrubby, erect; 2 ft.; handsome silvery foliage.

A. *Stellariana*. (Old Woman.) Herb. 2 ft. Attractive for its whiteness; useful for borders; finely cut silvery foliage.

ARUNDO DONAX

Arundo Donax. (Giant Reed.) 10 ft. A decorative plant with striking foliage.

ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed

Asclepias incarnata. 3 to 4 ft. July. Leafy and branching; showy heads of red or purple red flowers.

A. *tuberosa*. (Butterfly Weed.) 2 to 3 ft. July to September. A handsome plant, with compact umbels of brilliant orange-colored flowers. Fine plant for naturalizing; excellent for border and among shrubs.

ASPERULA. Woodruff

Asperula odorata. (Sweet Woodruff.) 6 to 8 in. May. Habit erect; leaves usually in a whorl of eight, finely toothed. Increases rapidly and is used for carpeting shady places and for edgings. Heads of snowy white flowers. A fine-scented herb.

ASPHODELUS. King's Spear

Asphodelus luteus. 3 to 4 ft. Tall spikes of bright yellow, lily-like flowers, very fragrant; sword-like foliage; fine for borders.

HARDY ASTERS

Michaelmas Daisies

Every garden should have at least a few varieties of these excellent plants. They come into bloom very late in the season, when there is a scarcity of other flowers. They are effective when planted either in masses or as single specimens.

Aster acris. 1 ft. Blue; large head; September.

A. *alpinus*. 9 in. Late May to June. Showy purple flowers, each on good stem for cutting. Desirable for rock garden or border.

A. — *albus*. 6 in. Spring-flowering; white flowers.

A. — *altaicus*. 6 in. Large bluish purple flowers.

A. — *Dark Beauty*. 6 in. Large dark violet blue flowers. May to June.

A. — *himalaicus*. 9 in. May to June. Light blue.

A. — *rubrus*. 6 in. Bright rosy-red flowers.

A. *Amellus-Bessarabicus*. 18 in. August. Rich purplish blue flowers, with orange center. Good for cutting.

A. — *Beauty of Ronsdorf*. 15 in. A distinct variety with large flowers 2½ inches across; color light pink. Valuable for cutting.

A. — *Beauty of Colwall*. 4 ft. August-September. Charming double lavender flowers.

A. — *major*. 2 ft. Large, dark violet-blue flowers borne on loose spreading branches. August-September.

A. — *Perry's White*. 2 ft. Large white flowers. August-September.

A. *Combe Fishacre*. 2½ ft. Pinkish blue flowers. September.

A. *ericoides*. (Heath-Like Aster.) 18 in. October. White flowers with yellow center; small but elegant.

A. *Feltham*. 2½ ft. August-September. A decorative free blooming variety. Flowers a pretty shade of aniline blue.

HARDY ASTERS—Continued

Aster longifolia formosissima. 3 ft. October. A superb Aster, with bright rose-colored flowers.

A. Grace. 3 ft. Bluish lavender; large flower; late.

A. Japanese. 2 ft. Double white flowers. September.

A. John Wood. 3 ft. White, shaded pink; flower medium; early.

A. Lady Trevellyn. 3 to 4 ft. Immense heads of white flowers with yellow centers. Most conspicuous and ornamental.

A. laevis. 3 to 4 ft. Blue; flowers large; early fall.

A. — floribunda. 3 ft. Light blue; flowers large, late.

A. Madonna. 3 ft. Pure white; large flowers; late.

A. multiflorus. 18 in. Multitudes of small white flowers; late.

A. novae-angliae. (New England Aster.) 3 to 5 ft. Our grandest American species, with thousands of large violet purple flowers. August and September.

A. — alba. Same as novae-angliae, but flowers are white.

A. — roseus. 3 to 4 ft. A charming variety of the above with all shades of rose. Most beautiful of all hardy Asters.

A. novi-belgii. 3 to 5 ft. Pale blue; flower medium; late; shrubbery and border.

A. — Climax. 5 ft. August to October. One of the finest Asters, producing large flowers of clear light blue with golden central disc.

A. — Novelty. 3 ft. A fine late variety; flower medium size and deep pink.

A. — St. Egwyn. 2 ft. September-October. A beautiful bright pink aster, grown on strong bushes.

A. Perry's Favorite. 3 ft. Erect flowers, medium size, reddish pink. Continuous bloomer.

A. ptarmicoides. 18 in. August, September. Pure white; useful for cutting.

A. pulcherrima. 2 ft. Violet-blue; large flowers; profuse bloomer; late.

A. sibericus. 9 in. September and October. Flowers blue; handsome red foliage.

A. Shortii. 3 ft. August and September. A beautiful lavender-blue; compact grower.

A. Snowflake. 18 in. August and September. Flowers snow-white. Fine.

A. spectabilis nenco. 14 in. Light blue flowers in August.

A. tataricus. 3 to 4 ft. October to December. A tall variety with blue flowers. The last Aster to bloom.

A. Top Sawyer. 2 ft. Pink, fading to white; flower large, late.

A. T. S. Ware. 3 to 4 ft. Delicate pink; very dense; late.



Astilbe Japonica

ASTILBE, or SPIRÆA

Astilbe Arendsi-Ceres. 2½ to 3 ft. Last of July to August. Well branched spikes of a brilliant rosy-lilac color.

A. — Gerbe d'Argent. 2 to 3 ft. Pure white.

A. — Gloria. 2 ft. Deep pink.

A. — Juno. 3 ft. Violet rose.

A. — M. Amnick. 3 ft. Light shell pink.

A. — Moerheimi. 5 ft. Its well-branched, erect spikes of flowers have a length of over 2 ft. and are a beautiful creamy-white.

A. — Panache. 2 to 3 ft. Light pink.

A. — Plumet Neigneau. 2½ to 3 ft. Deep rose.

A. — pyramidal. 2 to 3 ft. Pure white.

A. — Rose Pearl. 2½ ft. Shell pink.

A. — Salland. 6 ft. Flowers of a distinct red color.

A. — Vesta. 3 ft. Very graceful plumes of light lilac rose.

A. chinensis. 18 in. July and August. Finely cut foliage; pink flowers. Effective in masses and in the border.

A. Davidii. Spikes 5 ft. high; July and August. Like a gigantic Spiraea Japonica, but of lovely rose-pink color.

A. japonica. 2 ft. June and July. Plume-like spikes of pure white flowers and pretty dark green foliage. Valuable for garden or forcing.

A. — Gladstone. 2 ft. Similar to Queen Alexandra, but pure white.

ASTILBE—Continued

A. — **Peach** **Blossom.** Soft pink flowers.
 A.—**Queen Alexandra.** 2 ft. New Pink Spiraea. Very fine.
 A.—**Queen of Holland.** 2½ to 3 ft. Pure white.
 A.—**Washington.** 18 in. Creamy-white.

AUBRIETIA

Aubrieta Bouganvillei. 4 in. Flowers are purple.
 A. **deltoidea.** 2 to 10 in. April and May. Flowers showy purple; foliage silvery. Good for rock-garden, border and edging.
 A.—**græca.** 2 to 10 in. May. Flowers dark violet. A rock plant of trailing habit thickly covered with flowers.
 A. **Leichtlini.** 4 in. Bright crimson flowers and silvery green foliage. June.
 A. **purpurea.** 4 to 5 in. Large purple flowers and erect habit of growth.

BAPTISIA. False Indigo

Baptisia australis. 4 ft. Late May and June. A handsome plant, with deep blue Lupin-like flowers in long racemes. Easily cultivated and adapted to any garden soil. Fine to plant among shrubs.
 B. **tinctoria.** (Wild Indigo.) 2 to 3 ft. July. Bushy branched; deep green deeply cut foliage. Showy spikes of bright yellow flowers.

BELLIS. English Daisy

Bellis perennis. (English Daisy.) April to June. 3 to 6 in. Double flowers, red, white and pink. Suitable for edging.

BOCCONIA. Plume Poppy

Bocconia cordata. 5 to 8 ft. July and August. An attractive plant with large heart-shaped foliage: spikes of creamy-white flowers. Wild garden or shrubbery; good for subtropical effects.

BOLTONIA. False Chamomile

Boltonia asteroides. September and October. Stems 5 to 6 ft; simple below and branching at the top. Numerous Aster-like white flowers. One of the best late-flowering perennials.
 B. **latisquama.** 4 ft. July to October. A handsome plant with large showy heads of lilac-purple flowers. Good for cutting. Attractive in rough places and in the border.
 B.—**nana.** Similar to the type but growing only 2 ft. high; has beautiful pink flowers.
 B. **lavægata.** 6 to 7 ft. October. Flowers pink, fading to white, in great profusion; strong grower.

BUPHthalmum. Ox-Eye

Buphthalmum salicifolium. 1½ ft. June and July. A showy garden plant of compact habit with large clear yellow flowers in profusion.

CALIMERIS

Calimeris incisa. 1 to 2 ft. Of easy culture in any good soil, making a display throughout July and August. Flowers large, purple-rayed to pale lavender, yellow center.

CALLIRHOE. Poppy Mallow

Callirhoe involucrata. 9 to 12 in. June to August. A trailing plant of vigorous growth, with rich violet-crimson flowers. Border and rock-garden.

CALTHA. Marsh Marigold

Caltha palustris. 1 ft. May and June. Valuable for marshy places and by the sides of streams and ponds. Flowers bright yellow.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower

Campanula Alliariaefolia. 18 in. White flowers.
 C. **carpatica.** (Carpathian Harebell.) 9 in. June to September. Flowers large, deep blue. A neat, compact, low-growing species. Valuable for border or rock-garden.
 C.—**alba.** White-flowered variety of the above.
 C. **glomerata.** Height 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Flowers bluish purple, in dense heads or glomes.
 C.—**aucalis.** 15 in. Soft gray foliage, bright blue flowers on short stems. June.
 C.—**superba.** 2½ ft. Large violet blue flowers.
 C. **grandis.** (Great Bellflower.) 1½ ft. May and June. Very showy, large, saucer-shaped flowers, rich violet-blue.
 C.—**alba.** A white form of the above.
 C. **lactiflora.** 2 ft. Pale blue. June and July.
 C. **latifolia macrantha.** 3 ft. June and July. Very handsome, enormous drooping bells of fine satiny-lilac and deep purplish shades.
 C. **Medium.** (Canterbury Bell.) 2 to 3 ft. Late June and July. Flowers blue, white and rose; corolla very large and bell-shaped; bright and attractive. Colors separate or mixed as desired.
 C.—**calycanthema.** (Cup and Saucer.) 2 to 3 ft. July. Calyx is colored like the flower, giving a cup and saucer effect; flowers white, rose and blue. Colors separate or mixed as desired.
 C. **persicifolia.** 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Broad, single, purple, bell-shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower-spike. A good border plant.
 C.—**alba grandiflora.** A pure white form of the above. Good for massing in shady shrubbery borders.
 C.—**Candelabre.** Double white, shaded pale lilac.
 C.—**Cloche Bleue.** Deep blue, semi-double flowers.
 C.—**Fleur de Neige.** Large, pure white double flowers.
 C.—**Humosa.** 2 ft. June and July. Large, semi-double bells of beautiful blue.



Campanula Persicifolia

CAMPANULA—Continued

- C. — *Moerheimi*. 2 ft. June and July. A handsome form; free, sturdy habit; large, open, pure white, semi-double flowers, borne on a stiff, erect flower-stalk.
- C. *pyramidalis*. (The Chimney Bellflower.) July and August. Forms a pyramid composed of numerous stems 3 to 4 ft. in height, crowded with large, handsome, blue, Salvia-like flowers.
- C. — *alba*. Similar to above, but white.
- C. *pulcherrima*. 2 ft. July. A variety with numerous small, blue bells; valuable for cutting.
- C. *rotundifolia*. (Blue Bells of Scotland, or Harebells.) 1 ft. June to August. In the wild it is more slender and taller than in the garden; clear blue flowers. Especially suited for crevices in the rock garden, or steep slopes, if planted to show pendant habit.
- C. *Trachelium*. (Coventry Bells.) 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Sturdy, hairy plant, with light purple, somewhat drooping flowers.
- C. *turbinata*. 2 ft. Rich purple. June.
- C. — *alba*. Similar to above, but flowers are white.
- C. — *lilacina*. Blossoms are lilac.

CAREX. Sedge

Carex Morrowi variegata. A handsome plant suited for the border. The stiff, clean, white-edged foliage keeps in condition for months. Perfectly hardy, holding its foliage all winter.

Send for Price List, or Submit Us Your List of Requirements for Quotations.

CASSIA. Wild Senna

- Cassia marylandica*. 3 to 4 ft. June to September. A splendid herbaceous plant, producing flowers in axillary racemes near the tops of the stems, and often appearing as if panicle; bright yellow; fine foliage. Good for planting among shrubbery.

CATANANCHE

Catananche caerulea. 2 ft. July and August. Heads of pretty, deep blue flowers on long stems. An everlasting.

- C. — *bicolor*. A fine, free-bloomer; flowers white, with slight suffusion of purple in the center; useful for cutting.

CEDRONELLA. Balm of Gilead

Cedronella cana. 2½ ft. July to October. A fine aromatic plant with crimson flowers.

CENTAUREA. Century

Centaurea dealbata. 15 to 24 inches. June to August. Rosy purple flowers.

- C. *macrocephala*. 3 ft. July to September. Best and most showy Centaurea. Flowers rich golden yellow; useful for cutting.

C. *montana*. (Perennial Cornflower.) 20 in. July and August. Stems low and unbranched; flowers bluish purple. Valuable for cutting.

- C. — *alba*. White form of the above. 9 to 15 in. June.

C. — *rosea*. Flowers rose-colored.

CENTRANTHUS. Valerian

Centranthus albus. 3 ft. June, July. Heads of white flowers.
C. ruber. 3 ft. June and July. An old-fashioned garden variety, with red flowers.

CEPHALARIA

Cephalaria tatarica. 6 ft. July and August. Flat heads of showy cream-white flowers. Suited for rear of border, where effects are desired.

CERASTIUM. Mouse-Ear Chickweed

Cerastium Bierbersteinii. 6 in. Creeping plant with white flowers and dark green foliage.
C. Boissieri. 10 to 12 in. June. Low-growing; leaves silvery; large pure white flowers. Good for covering dry banks.
C. tomentosum. 3 to 6 in. Spreading plant with silvery foliage and small white flowers. Used principally for edging.

CHELONE. Turtle Head

Chelone glabra. 2 ft. July, August. Spikes of creamy white flowers. Does best in wet soil.
C. Lyonii. 2 ft. August and September. Produces rosy purple flowers in profusion. Foliage dark glossy green.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum hybridum. (Shasta Daisy.) 2½ ft. One of the handsomest and hardiest. Remarkable for its gracefulness and the purity of its flowers. Flowers extremely large, and desirable for cutting.
C. arcticum. (The Arctic Daisy.) 1½ ft. September and October. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of dark green foliage. In September multitudes of flower-stems appear with pure white daisy-like flowers from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter.
C. maximum. 2½ ft. July to October. Large pure white flowers. For cutting it is of the highest value. Perfectly hardy.
C. — Alaska. 2 ft. Large white flowers. Much used by the florists.
C. — King Edward. New. 3 ft. July to October. One of the largest and finest varieties. Produces large Marguerite-like flowers of pure white.
C. — Robinsonii. 2½ ft. Another desirable variety with large white flowers.
C. — The Speaker. 2½ ft. July to October. A new variety which has extremely large ivory-white flowers nearly 6 inches in diameter.
C. — Triumph. Flowers four inches across, on very long stems. Very showy.
C. uliginosum. See Pyrethrum.

The proper way to cover perennials in the winter time is with a light covering of straw. Never use manure.

HARDY POMPON. Chrysanthemums

These autumn-flowering Chrysanthemums take an important place among the hardy border plants. They produce a lavish profusion of bloom, giving color, life and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost. Frost does not materially effect their flowering, and frequently flowers can be cut late in November.

Aberdeen. Bright maroon; semi-double and large.

Agrippina. Large double pink; very fine.

A. Neilson. Bright wine color, with silvery reverse petals. Large and distinctive.

Autumn Queen. Large rosy-pink flowers.

Baby. Golden-yellow flowers of the button type.

Boston. Semi-double flowers of splendid golden-bronze.

Brutus. Golden-bronze flowers.

Crimson Pride. Deep crimson petals, yellow-backed, large; tall grower.

Fremy. Large full flower of great beauty; color terra-cotta.

Golden Pheasant. Flowers orange-yellow.

James Boon. Pure white flowers of good size.

Johnson's Favorite. Very large, double rosy-pink flowers.

Julia Lagravere. Large rich velvety-maroon.

Mercedes. Large semi-double pure white flowers with yellow center.

Roi de Precoces. Cactus variety. Ragged, deep crimson petals, backed creamy and centers deep yellow.

Ruby Queen. Handsome flowers of dark ruby-red; button variety.

Susquehanna. Single flowers of golden yellow.

White Queen. Large double white flowers.

Viola. Violet pink.

CIMICIFUGA

Cimicifuga cordifolia. 15 in. White blossoms in September.

C. racemosa. (Snakeroot). 4 to 6 ft. July to September. A stately-growing plant, with fine, long, elegantly twisted racemes of feathery-white flowers. Effective against a dark background in a moist, shady corner. Fine for naturalizing.

C. simplex. 2½ to 3 ft. September and October. Dense spikes of white flowers borne on long stems. Valuable for extremely late bloom.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Davidiana. 3 ft. August and September. Whorls of Hyacinth-like, sweetly-scented, pale blue flowers; leaves larger than any other variety.

C. recta. 3 to 4 ft. Large panicles of small, fragrant, white flowers on long stalks.

CONVALLARIA. Lily of the Valley

Convallaria majalis. 8 inches. May, June. This is familiar to everyone; large luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped, in pretty racemes; very fragrant. Clumps.

COPTIS. Gold-Thread

Coptis trifolia. A little low evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves and white flowers. Will thrive in shade.

COREOPSIS. Tick Seed

Coreopsis delphinifolia. 2 ft. July to September. Deeply cut foliage; yellow flowers, with dark brown disk.

C. lanceolata grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft. June to October. Dense glossy foliage; tall slender stems, bearing brilliant golden-yellow blossoms in great profusion.

C. rosea. July and August. 1 ft. Beautiful rosy pink flowers, with yellow center. A fine rock plant.

C. verticillata. 1½ to 2 ft. June to September. A pretty variety, with dark green foliage and small lemon-yellow flowers.

CORONILLA. Crown Vetch

Coronilla varia. 1 to 2 ft. June to October. Showy pink pea-shaped flowers; fine for covering rough banks and ledges.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Lady's Slipper

Cypripedium acaule. 6 to 12 inches. May and June. Flowers solitary, large sepals and petals greenish, shorter than the drooping lip, which is of a beautiful warm rose, blotted with purple; a pair of large downy leaves. Does well in the shade.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur

The Larkspur, one of the oldest plants in cultivation, is still considered indispensable for the hardy garden. It will bloom continuously if cut back when the flowers begin to fade.

Delphinium Hybrid Varieties

Delphinium Alfred Henderson. Bold massive spikes of semi-double, rosy-lavender flowers, with white eye; very large.

D. Amos Perry. Sky blue outside, rosy mauve center.

D. Augustus Sala. Deep royal-blue, striped with rosy-mauve, distinct black center.

D. Beauty of Feltham. Delicate peach, edged with porcelain-blue, passing to light azure-blue with white center; petals striped with peach and blue.

D. Belladonna. Most beautiful sky-blue; dwarf habit and blooms all summer.

D.—Bellamoxum. Same as Belladonna but with dark blue flowers.

D.—semi-plena. Similar to Belladonna, semi-double flowers, splendid for cutting purposes.

D. Dusty Monarch. Light purple. Two rows of petals the color of royal mourning with black center semi-double.

D. James Helme. Soft silvery-blue.

D. J. C. Jenkins. Large semi-double, rich apricot edged with royal-blue; white eye.

D. King of Delphiniums. Plant vigorous, growing to immense size. Double rich deep blue flowers with large white eye.

D. Langport Glory. Brilliant deep blue with large white rosette center touched plum purple.



Delphinium Hybrids

DELPHINIUM—Continued

D. Moerheimi. A beautiful new hybrid of vigorous growth; 5 to 6 ft. high. Flowers pure white without any shading; a free and continuous bloomer.

D. Mrs. James Kelway. Pale sky blue with pink inner petals, large white eye, semi-double.

D. Rosenlust. Large double apricot flowers.

D. Smoke of War. The color is the deepest reddish-violet and purple; large black center, semi-double.

D. Star of Langport. Delicate pale blue with large white eye, single flowers, very large. One of the finest Delphiniums.

D. True Blue. A very showy flower of the finest blue.

D. Gold Medal Hybrids. Stately decorative plants for masses, beds and clumps; flowers ranging in colors from light azure to deep blue and from delicate lavender to purple.

Delphinium Species

D. chinensis. 1 to 2 ft. June to August. Small, deep, sky-blue flowers. Elegant and distinct dwarf species.

D. alba. White form of the above.

D. elatum. 5 to 6 ft. June to September. Dark blue flowers in long spikes. If plants are cut back they will blossom a second time.

D. formosum. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. A splendid old hardy plant, with rich blue flowers, tinged with purple; white eye.

D.—celestinum. 3 ft. June and July. Double pale sky-blue, center violet and dark blue. Very desirable.



Dianthus Plumarius

DIANTHUS. Pink

Dianthus atro-rubens. 12 to 15 in. Deep red flowers. May.

D. barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. 10 to 20 in. June and July. One of the oldest garden flowers, which perpetuates itself by self-sowing. Colors crimson, white and Newport Pink.

D. — Newport Pink. A lovely salmon pink.

D. — Scarlet Beauty. A deep rich scarlet.

D. chinensis Hedgewigii. 6 to 8 in. Single and double flowers of various colors.

D. deltoides. 6 in. June and July. One of the prettiest border Pinks; creeping habit; dark red and crimson-eyed flowers; good for rock-garden.

D. — alba. 6 in. June and July. Same as above with white flowers.

D. latifolius atrococcineus. fl. pl. 6 to 8 in. June to October. A hybrid ever-blooming. Sweet William, producing masses of brilliant double fiery crimson flowers. Border or rock garden.

D. plumarius. (Scotch or Garden Pink.) 9 to 12 in. June. Pink, purplish and white fragrant flowers on long spikes. Handsome, glaucous green foliage. For border or rock garden. It will bloom continuously if flowers are cut off when they begin to fade.

D. — semperflorens. Pink blossoms. Blooms throughout the summer.

HYBRID GARDEN PINKS

Abbotsford. Deep crimson marked with white. One of the best.

Andrew Carnegie. Semi-double soft blue flowers with lilac center.

HYBRID GARDEN PINKS—Continued

Carmen. Light pink, fragrant. Very dwarf.

Essex Witch. A free-blooming pink variety.

Her Majesty. Very large, double, pure white fragrant flowers, freely produced on long stems.

Homer. Dark red.

Lord Lyons. Pink with dark red center.

Louise M. Alcott. Large deep pink.

Mrs. Sinkins. Large white flowers; intense spicy fragrance. Late May and June.

Prince Arthur. Large rosy-red.

Salland. Very graceful, free-flowering variety with single dark blue flowers.

White Reserve. An everblooming pure white.

HARDY CARNATIONS

Excellent for cutting; the flowers resembling the smaller greenhouse carnations. July to October. We have varieties blooming white, scarlet and pink.

Grenardin's Scarlet. 12 to 18 in. Bright crimson flowers.

Grenardin's White. Pure white blossoms.

DICENTRA, or DIELYTRA

Dicentra eximia. 1 to 2 ft. All summer. Rose-colored flowers; foliage fern-like. Rock garden and mixed border.

D. formosa. (Plumy Bleeding-Heart.) 15 in. April to August. A dwarf growing species with finely cut foliage, and producing showy pink flowers.

D. spectabilis. (Bleeding-Heart.) 1 to 2 ft. Late April to July. Large, showy, rosy red flowers; corolla heart-shaped; inner petals white, protruding. Desirable for planting in the shade.

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant

Dictamnus caucasicus. 2 to 2½ ft. June and July. Large spikes of attractive red flowers.

D. fraxinella. 2 to 3 ft. June. An old garden favorite. Has strong smell of lemon, and will sometimes give a flash of light on a summer evening when a lighted match is held near the flowers, which are curious red. Fine border plant.

D. — alba. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Similar to the above; but has very fragrant flowers.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove

The flowers of this species should be cut off when through blooming.

Digitalis ambigua, or grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. A hardy plant, with yellowish flowers, marked with brown. Effective in groups in wild garden.

D. gloxiniaeflora. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. A popular variety, ranging in color from pure white to deep purple. Robust habit.

D. — alba. 2 ft. June and July. The white-flowered Foxglove.



Foxglove

DIGITALIS—Continued

D. *purpurea*. COMMON FOXGLOVE. 2 to 3 ft. July to September. Flowers in dense terminal racemes; purple, marked inside with dark purple spots, which are edged with white. Wild garden or border, or for planting among shrubbery.

D. *rosea*. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Beautiful rose-colored flowers.

DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane

Doronicum caucasicum. 1 ft. May and June. Yellow composite flowers, generally solitary. Good for cutting.

D. *plantagineum-exclsum*. 2 to 3 ft. May and June. Vigorous bushy plants with showy orange-yellow flowers.

ECHINACEA. Cone Flower

Echinacea purpurea. 2 to 3½ ft. July and August. Large reddish purple flowers, with drooping rays; showy, vigorous plant.

ECHINOPS. Globe Thistle

Echinops pumilum. 3 ft. August. Dark blue heads, somewhat smaller than Ritro.

E. *Ritro*. 4 ft. July and August. Handsome thistle-like foliage; large, globular heads of blue flowers. Wild garden.

EPILOBIUM. Great Willow Herb

Epilobium angustifolium. 3 to 4 ft. June to August. A very handsome species; spreads rapidly; valuable for shrubberies; showy spikes of clear red flowers.

EPIMEDIUM. Barrenwort

Epimedium macranthum rubrum. 8 to 10 in. Rosy red. April and May.

E.—*niveum*. 8 to 10 in. Late April and May. An interesting plant with curious shaped white flowers; new leaves reddish. Suitable for rock-garden or border.

E. *purpureum*. 8 to 10 in. April and May. Bright scarlet flowers; thrive best in partial shade.

E. *roseum*. 8 to 10 in. April and May. Flowers beautiful rose-pink; foliage like Maiden-hair fern; fine for rock-garden.

E.—*sulphureum*. 8 to 10 in. Yellow blossoms.

ERIANTHUS. Plume Grass

Erianthus Ravennæ. 6 ft. August. A stately hardy grass, very ornamental; the foliage forms graceful clumps, from which arise handsome purplish plumes; sunny situations preferable.

ERIGERON. Fleabane

Erigeron aurantiacus. 9 in. July, August. Showy species with solitary, Daisy-like, orange flowers. Pretty massed in wild garden or border.

E. *speciosus*. 2 ft. June, July. Large, handsome blue flowers, violet-tinted and yellow centers; desirable for cutting. Plant in masses in rock-garden or border.

E.—*Quakeress*. 18 in. June, July. Flowers pink. A choice new variety.

ERYNGIUM. Sea Holly

Eryngium alpinum. 3 ft. July. Flowers and stems bright blue; flowers in oblong heads; leaves leathery and spiny. Excellent for sub-tropical effects.

E. *amethystinum*. 2 ft. June to September. The handsome flowers, foliage and stems are deep amethyst blue; a useful plant for decoration, the spikes being cut when colored and used in a dry state for decoration.

E. *yuccafolium*. 2 to 3 ft. June to October. Foliage resembles Yucca. Flowers steel-blue.

ERYSIMUM. Hedge Mustard

Erysimum rupestre. 6 to 8 in. May. Plant resembles the Wallflower. Suitable for rock-garden. Flowers yellow; leaves narrow.

EULALIA. Hardy Grasses

Eulalia japonica. 6 to 7 ft. A vigorous grower; has long, narrow, graceful green foliage, with large plumes.

E.—*gracillima*. 4 to 5 ft. Very hardy. Leaves narrow, dark green, with silvery white midrib. Very ornamental.

E.—*variegata*. 4 ft. Handsomely variegated leaves.

E.—*zebrina*. (Zebra-Striped Eulalia.) 5 to 6 ft. One of the most beautiful of ornamental grasses; foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green.



Planting of Native Ferns

EUPATORIUM. Thoroughwort

Eupatorium ageratoides. (White Thorough-wort.) 2 to 3 ft. August and September. A superb native plant with large heads of handsome pure white flowers.

E. fraseri. 2 to 3 ft. August to October. Delicate white flowers in large terminal heads. Useful for cutting.

E. purpureum. (Joe-Pye Weed.) 6 to 7 ft. Autumn. A gigantic perennial. Branching heads of purple flowers 18 in. across. Naturalize on banks of streams or wet meadow land.

EUPHORBIA. Spurge

Euphorbia corollata. 18 in. July and August. Broad umbels of pure white flowers with green eye.

FERNS**Hardy Varieties**

The Ferns of New England take as readily to cultivation as the common garden flowers. While flowers require a sunny place, Ferns delight in some shady nook; they also can be grown in boxes or pans on the porch, in the house or under trees, any place that is shady; but are not suitable for house culture in winter, for that is their time of rest.

Adiantum pedatum. (Maidenhair Fern.) One of the finest; grows 12 in. high.

Aspidium acrostichoides. (Christmas Fern.) Evergreen species, with deep green fronds.

A. Goldianum. Deep green; often 4 feet high; fronds 12 inches; or more wide.

A. marginale. Deep green fronds, 1 to 2 feet in length and 3 to 5 inches wide; one of the prettiest evergreen species.

A. spinulosum. Evergreen species; finely dissected fronds, 4 inches wide.

Asplenium angustifolium. Light green fronds, simply divided; very beautiful.

A. ebeneum. Desirable for rockwork.

A. Filix-femina. (Lady Fern.) Finely cut foliage.

Camptosorus rhizophyllus. (Walking Leaf.) Evergreen; fronds 4 to 9 inches long; roots at tips of fronds; curious and interesting.

Cryogramma crispa acrostichoides. Evergreen; does well in the rock-garden.

Dicksonia punctilobula. Slender, pale green fronds; fine for massing.

Onoclea sensibilis. (Sensitive Fern.) Strong grower; likes a wet soil.

O. Struthiopteris. One of the tallest of our native Ferns; very graceful.

Osmunda cinnamomea. (Cinnamon Fern.) Very beautiful, and usually larger than *O. Claytoniana*, often being 5 feet high.

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HARDY FERNS—Continued

O. *regalis*. (Flowering Fern.) Pale green fronds; one of the prettiest of the larger Ferns.

Woodsia Ilvensis. (Rusty Woodsia.) Tufted species; fine for rockery.

W. *obtusa*. Fronds wider than the preceding; of easy cultivation.

Woodwardia angustifolium. (Chain Fern.) A fine bog plant, but will adapt itself to the rockery.

FESTUCA. Blue Fescue Grass

Festuca glauca. 12 to 15 in. Ornamental grass. Grown for dense tufts of very narrow bluish leaves. Used for edgings or for contrast with darker foliage. Desirable for rock-garden.

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily

Funkia lancifolia. 2 ft. August. Spikes of pale lilac flowers; deep green lanceolate foliage.

F. — *marginata*. 1 to 2 ft. A fine foliage plant with conspicuous handsome leaves, variegated with white. One of the best for edging.

F. *ovata*. 1½ ft. June. Large, handsome, glossy green foliage; large spikes of trumpet-shaped lilac-colored flowers.

F. — *Thomas Hogg*. Green leaves with white band. Flowers rosy purple. 2 ft.

F. *Sieboldiana*. Flowers pale blue, leaves of a metallic blue color.

F. *subcordata-grandiflora*. 1 to 1½ ft. July-August. Large, broad pale green foliage; spikes of snow-white fragrant flowers.

F. *undulata variegata*. 1 ft. June and July. A fine variegated foliage and blue flowers; very attractive for border.

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower

Gaillardia aristata. 1½ to 2 ft. June to November. Blossoms 2 to 3 in. across, dark red and brown center, with orange, crimson and red petals, shaped into rings of color.

G. *grandiflora*. 2 ft. Large, gorgeous flowers of crimson and gold, blooming throughout the season.

G. — *maxima*. 2 ft. Flowers are an intense blood crimson, margined with a golden yellow.

GALEGA. Goat's Rue

Galega bicolor Hardlandii. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. Produces fine spikes of lilac-blue flowers. Fine for cutting.

G. *Heldrichii*. 2 to 3 ft. June to frost. One of the best. A very bushy plant with large lavender flowers.

G. *officialis*. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. Bushy plant. Flowers in compact racemes; lilac-purple. Foliage luxuriant and graceful.

G. *officialis alba*. Form and habits same as the above, but flowers are white.

GALIUM. Lady's Bedstraw

Galium boreale. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. Delicate sprays of minute white flowers; fine lanceolate leaves. Excellent for cutting. Desirable for rock-gardens.

GERANIUM. Crane's Bill

Geranium grandiflorum. (Large-Flowered Geranium.) 1 ft. June to August. Large, open violet-blue flowers, with a satiny lustre.

G. *maculatum*. The wild Geranium of our woods and fields. Flowers rather large, light purple, are borne from April to August.

G. *sanguineum*. 18 in. May to October. Of compact habit, with bright blood-red flowers. Good for wild garden, rock-garden or border.

G. — *album*. 1 ft. May to July. A pure white-flowered form of above. Grand rock-garden or border plant.



Geum—Mrs. Bradshaw

GEUM. Avens

Geum atrocoerulea flora plena. This is similar to *Atrosanguineum* but the flowers are double.

G. — *Mrs. Bradshaw*. 12 to 15 in. June to September. A choice variety. Brilliant, large double scarlet flowers.

G. *atrosanguineum*. 1 ft. June to September. A dwarf plant with conspicuous, dark red flowers. Suitable for rock or border planting.

GILLENA. Bowman's Root

Gillenia trifoliata. 3 ft. June to July. A graceful Spiraea-like plant with slender, dark red stems, clothed with pretty star-shaped rose and white flowers. Effective grouped with Lilies or Iris.

GLYCERIA

Glyceria speciosum variegata. 2 ft. Large variegated foliage; valuable for bouquets and for edging large grass beds.

GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath

Gypsophila acutifolia. 2 to 3 ft. July and August. Flowers rose color in large panicles. A fine border plant.

G. cerastoides. Leaves densely pubescent; flowers large, white, and red-veined, often two-thirds of an inch across. Creeping habit, excellent for rock work. 4 in.

G. paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) 2 to 3 ft. July and August. A very popular plant, especially for bouquets. Stems stiff and wiry, therefore excellent for cutting. Flowers small, white, in large, loose panicles. A graceful border plant, and good in large rock-garden.

G. flore plena. 3 ft. July and August. A beautiful new double white-flowering form of the above.

G. repens. 6 in. June and July. Trailing or spreading habit. Myriads of tiny flowers faintly pink in graceful panicles. Excellent for rock-garden.

HELENIUM. Sneezewort

Helenium autumnale. 4 to 6 ft. August and September. A showy and elegant species, with golden yellow flowers; leaves smooth, lanceolate. Stems branching at the top. Suitable for planting among shrubbery.

H. — Riverton Beauty. 4 to 5 ft. August to October. A distinct novelty. Its flowers are of a rich lemon-yellow with a large cone of purplish-black.

H. — Riverton Gem. 4 to 5 ft. August to November. The flowers are of rich crimson, which on opening are old gold suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing as they mature to a wallflower red.

H. — rubrum. 4 ft. September and October. Flowers resemble the blood-red English Wallflower in color. Fine for cutting.

H. — striatum. 4 to 5 ft. August and September. Flowers with drooping yellow petals marked with deep crimson, and prominent centers, gold and purple. Good for cutting.

H. Hoopesi. 1½ to 2 ft. May to August. A fine border plant, and especially valuable for cut-flowers; flowers bright orange-yellow; very showy.

H. pumilum magnificum. 1½ ft. June to September. Producing throughout the summer a continuous supply of splendid, soft, pale yellow flowers; a very fine and vigorous plant.

HELIANTHEMUM. Sun Rose

Helianthemum vulgare. 8 to 10 in. June, July. Pretty, shrubby, evergreen plant. Flowers yellow, like small single roses, in racemes. Foliage silvery beneath; in a low, thick carpet. Desirable for rock-garden.

H. — citrinum. 6 in. A beautiful yellow single-flowered sort.

H. — flora plena. Same as Citrinum, but flowers are double.

H. — hyssopifolium. 6 in. Leaves flat, lanceolate, upper surface glossy; large copper-colored flowers. Dry, sunny position in rock-garden.

H. perfoliatum roseum. 6 to 8 in. June to August. A new trailing plant with single salmon-pink flowers, center yellow; valuable for rock-garden.

H. multiflorum. 4 to 6 in. June to September. A charming rock plant of spreading growth; flowers orange-pink.

HELIANTHUS. Sunflower

Helianthus decapetalus. 4 to 5 ft. August to October. Fine free-blooming form, with clear yellow flowers; immense panicles; one of the best late-blooming plants. Desirable for shrubbery border.

H. Maximilianii. 5 to 7 ft. The latest of all, perfecting its fine golden-yellow flowers in long graceful sprays during October, when all others have finished flowering.

H. mollis. 3 to 4 ft. July to September. Large single lemon-yellow flowers with a downy-white foliage.

H. multiflorus maximus. 5 to 6 ft. July to August. A gigantic variety, producing single golden-yellow flowers from 6 to 8 inches across.

H. — plenus. (Double Sunflower.) 4 ft. July and August. One of the best hardy Sunflowers. Double golden flowers, like quilled Dahlias in profusion.

H. orgyalis. 6 to 8 ft. Tall and graceful; flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, produced abundantly in September. Plant among shrubs.

H. rigidus. (Prairie Sunflower.) 2 to 3 ft. July and August. A showy plant, with large, golden semi-double yellow flowers produced abundantly.

H. — Miss Mellish. 5 to 6 ft. Late August, September. Vigorous, leafy plant with large, graceful, yellow flowers. Desirable, isolated or massed in waste places.

H. — Wolley Dod. 6 ft. September. One of the best autumn-flowering varieties with deep-yellow flowers; entirely distinct.

HELIOPSIS. Orange Sunflower

Helianopsis Pitcheriana. 2 to 3 ft. July to October. A choice dwarf variety of great value for cutting all through the summer; flowers deep orange-yellow. Especially good for dry situations.

H. — semi-plena. 2½ to 3 ft. July to October. Semi-double form of the above with curious narrow petals issuing from the center of the flowers of the same orange color.

If you do not find everything you want listed in this catalog, write to us, as we may have it in stock or can get it for you.

HELIOPSIS—Continued

H. *scabra major*. 3 ft. July to September. Yields a profusion of rich golden-yellow flowers on slender branches.

HELLEBORUS. Christmas Rose

Helleborus niger. 12 to 15 in. A valuable hardy plant on account of yielding with utmost freedom in very early spring, a season when flowers are scarce, their beautiful white blossoms. Plant in ordinary garden soil in a sheltered semi-shady situation.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily

Hemerocallis apricot. 2 ft. A pretty seedling; flower good size, of a clear bright orange.

H. *aurantiaca major*. 1½ to 2 ft. June to September. A splendid plant from Japan, with large trumpet-shaped flowers of a deep orange color and sweetly scented.

H. *Dumortieri*. Rich cadmium yellow buds and reverse of petals bronze yellow.

H. *flava*. (Lemon Lily.) 3 ft. May and June. Flowers clear yellow; very fragrant; fine for cutting. Charming in masses on the banks of streams and in clumps in border or rock-garden.

H. *Florham*. Strong grower; large trumpet-shaped flowers, rich golden yellow, with Indian-yellow markings. 3 to 3½ ft.

H. *fulva*. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Handsome foliage with trumpet-shaped flowers of neutral orange color with darker shading. Attractive in semi-wild spots on the edge of water.

H. *Gold Dust*. 2 ft. June. Very large, golden-yellow flowers.

H. *gracilis*. 2 ft. Grass-like foliage, yellow flowers.

H. *Kwanso flore pleno*. 2 to 3 ft. June and July. Double flowers, or a rich orange-copper color.

H. *Orange Man*. 3 ft. June and July. Orange-yellow with large flowers.

H. *pallens*. 2 to 2½ ft. Large flowers of lemon yellow. Same habit of growth as *Aurantiaca*.

H. *Seiboldii*. 1½ to 2 ft. June and July. Flowers orange-yellow; large; leaves long, narrow and tapering.

H. *Thunbergii*. 3 ft. July. Rich clear, buttercup-yellow flowers; sweet-scented. The latest to flower.

HEPATICA. Liver-Leaf

Hepatica acutiloba. 6 in. April, May. Flowers from pure white to purple and shades of pink; leathery, trifoliate leaves; resembles *Triloba* but lobes of leaves more pointed.

H. *triloba*. (Common Hepatica.) 6 in. Late April, early May. Flowers white, red or purple. Good for eastern and northern exposures in the rock-garden.

HESPERIS. Sweet Rocket

Hesperis matronalis. 2 to 3 ft. June, July. Fragrant purple flowers in showy spikes. Desirable for wild garden, shrubbery or mixed border.

H. *matronalis alba*. Showy terminal spikes of white flowers. Same height and season as above.

HEUCHERA. Coral Bells

Heuchera americana. 1½ to 2 ft. July. A native plant with greenish yellow flowers; foliage mottled. Rock garden or edging of border.

H. *gracilis rosea*. 18 to 24 in. June to August. Flowers light rose color. A free-flowering variety and a strong grower. Fine for cutting; charming border plant.

H. *sanguinea*. 12 to 18 in. June to September. Flowers bright crimson; very free-flowering. Nice for cutting. Excellent for rock-garden.

H. — *alba*. A variety of the above having white flowers.

H. — *brizoides*. 1½ ft. June to August. Rosy carmine flowers.

H. — *Grenade Scarlet*. 1½ ft. Bright crimson flowers. Very free bloomer.

HIERACIUM. Hawkweed

Hieracium aurantiacum. 6 to 12 in. June to October. Small clusters of dandelion-like flowers, orange color, on leafless stems; foliage shaggy in tufts near ground. Good ground-cover for sterile waste land or wild garden.

HIBISCUS. Giant Mallow

Hibiscus militaris. 5 ft. August. A strong-growing plant, with small leaves and flowers that are blush or pale rose, with purple eye.

H. *Moscheutos*. (Swamp Rose Mallow.) 3 to 4 ft. August and September. Flowers light rose-red. Excellent for water edge or bog-garden.

H. — "Crimson Eye." 4 to 5 ft. August and September. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, pure white, with crimson center; expand wide; leaves bronze-tinted.

H. — *rosea*. 4 to 5 ft. July and August. Large, bright pink flowers.

H. *Mallow Marvels*. A robust type of upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white.

HOLLYHOCKS. See *Althaea Rosea*

HUMULUS. Hop Vine

Humulus Lupulus. Strong grower. Hops appear in July and August.

H. — *foliis aureis*. A golden leaved form of the above.

HYSSOPUS. Hyssop

Hyssopus officinalis. 1 to 2 ft. June to August. Aromatic shrub of culinary and medicinal value. Flowers bluish-purple, in leafy spikes. Good for edging. Can be trimmed like Box.

IBERIS. Candytuft

Iberis saxatilis corifolia. 6 in. May and June. The finest of the evergreen Candytufts; flowers pure white.

I. Gibraltica. 1 ft. White flowers tinged rose. Blooms in May and June.

I. sempervirens. (Evergreen Candytuft.) 1 ft. May. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom. Splendid for rock-garden; good for edging borders.

I. — flora plena. This is the double-flowered form of the Sempervirens.

I. — Snowflake. An early flowering variety, with large snowy white flowers.

INCARVILLEA. Hardy Gloxinia

Incarvillea Delavayi. 18 in. June, July. A hardy tuberous-rooted plant, and one of the choicest perennials yet introduced. Flowers are produced in clusters, large, rose-colored, trumpet-shaped and have lasting qualities. Good border plant for sheltered position.

INULA

Inula glandulosa. 1½ to 2 ft. July. Large, deep yellow, Aster-like flowers with fringed petals. Good border plant.

I. salicana. 2 ft. July and August. A vigorous growing variety producing a profusion of pretty yellow flowers.

IRIS

The Iris is undoubtedly one of the most useful and beautiful groups of hardy plants. They are admirably adapted for planting in the herbaceous garden or border, on margins of water and as edging for shrubbery.

ALPINE IRIS. New Hybrids

A new race of hardy, early-flowering Iris suitable for edging, rock work, etc. Large fragrant flowers for table decoration, small vases or bowls. Blooms from March to May. 6 to 10 inches.

Note.—Where the description is similar, the flowers either bloom at different times, or are quite distinct. S. signifies standards, or the erect petals; F., falls, or the drooping petals.

Balceng, Blue Beard. S., white, flaked pale blue; F., sulphur marked purple.

Biiflora. Rich purple.

Blue King. Rich royal blue with blackish shadings.

Bluestone. S., light violet blue; F., deep violet purple.

Butterfly. Pale yellow spotted brown.

Chameiris aurea maculata. S., clouded yellow F., yellow marbled purple.

Citreia. S., pale yellow; F., citron yellow.

Cyanea. S., rich, bright blue; F., dark satin blue.

Diana. Sulphur-white.

Eburnea. S., almost pure white; F., pale yellow.

Excelsa. Splendid deep yellow.

Florida. S., citron yellow; F., deeper yellow.

Grandee. Rich purple; large and good.

Josephine. Pure white; very dwarf.

Lutescans Statellae. S., white; F., pale primrose.

Miss H. M. White. S. and F., sulphur flaked purple.

Nudicaulis. S., violet; F., purple-black.

Orange Queen. S. and F., beautiful clear yellow.

Othello. Purple, bronze and orange.

Queen. Dwarf, sulphur, open.

Stewart. Large brilliant flowers of pure yellow.

Stray in Florida. Tall, purple.

Sulphurea. Pure sulphur color.

Virgo. Purple.

Crimean Iris, Pumila Hybrids

A group of dwarf spring-flowering Iris, growing about 6 inches in height.

Atroviolacea. A rich royal purple.

Aurea. Light yellow.

Azurea. Bright blue; very free.

Bride. A large showy pure white.

Canary Bird. Rich canary-yellow; large flower.

Cœrulea. Pale blue, tinged purple; large flowers.

Cyanea. Deep blue.

Lutea. Clear yellow.

Orange Queen. Very bright orange, flushed purple.

German Iris, Iris Germanica

This class of Iris is particularly adapted for the wild garden, shrubbery border or any well-drained garden soil. They bloom early and their variety of color is infinite. They are very useful for cutting, the buds opening rapidly in water.

Note.—S. signifies standards, or the erect petals; F., falls, or the drooping petals.

Admiral Togo. White, faintly tinted lavender; F and S., lightly bordered purple; of the habit of Madam Chereau.

Atroviolacea. S., violet-blue; F., deep purple.

Augustina. S., yellow; F., yellow and maroon.

Brooklyn. S. lavender, yellow at the base; F., pale blue, base veined brown on white ground, edged yellow, the whole flower splashed with dark blue.

Canary Bird. S., canary-yellow; F., crimson-purple; very distinct.

Charlotte Patti. S., lemon-yellow; F., same color, veined reddish-brown; dwarf.

Charles Dickens. S., blue; F., dark blue, suffused and veined dark violet; anthers white, tipped yellow.

Comte de St. Clair. S. and F., white with well-defined blue border half an inch wide; 3 feet high; one of the best.

Darius. S., chrome-yellow; F., purple, margined pale yellow and reticulated white.

Flavescens. S. and F., canary-yellow. One of the finest yellows.

Florentina. S. and F., white, slightly flushed; free-blooming. Very fragrant. Early.

Florentine Blue. S. and F., blue; free-bloomer and fragrant.

Gerrick. S. lilac; F., dark violet blue.

Gen. Grant. S., pale lemon; F., purple, striped white on the lower half; narrowly bordered with lemon.

Gold Bound. S., yellow, suffused with old gold on the tips; F., purple tipped, old gold with yellow base.



German Iris and Oriental Poppies in a hardy border

GERMAN IRIS—Continued

Hector. S., dark blue; F., purple.

Herant. S., bright blue; F., much deeper in color. A beautiful broad-leaved sort; very early-flowering.

Hokanum. S., yellow, blotched with brown. F., rich purple, flecked with white, the middle striped white, base tinted yellow.

Horatius. S., buff, shaded blue; F., blue veined deeper blue and chocolate.

Johan De Witt. S., light lilac blue; F., purple.

L'Africaine. S., rosy purple; F., crimson, striped white.

Leopold. S., lavender, suffused purple, striped yellow at base; F., purple, striped at base with brown and white; yellow anthers.

Lizzie. S., pure yellow; F., dark bronzy crimson, yellow and white striped.

Lord Macaulay. S., very broad, old gold; F., reddish crimson, striped yellow; good sized flower.

Madame Chereau. S. and F., white, edged and feathered with violet and pale blue. Very free.

Mrs. H. Darwin. S., French-white; F., white, veined purple.

Oroya. S., purple; F., purple, penciled white and mauve; limb purple, splashed with a darker shade.

Pallida dalmatica. S. and F., exquisite shade of soft lavender, sweetly scented, stately spikes 3 to 4 ft. high; free blooming; extra fine for cutting.

P. speciosa. S., dark lavender; F., light purple.

Pauline. S., bright blue; F., dark blue.

Pecutum. White bordered, light blue, tall and late. Similar to Comte de St. Clair, but smaller in all its parts.

Purple King. (S.) A bright purple.

Queen of May. S., most delicate rosy-pink.

Rebecca. S., golden yellow; F., yellow, splashed and veined golden brown.

GERMAN IRIS—Continued

Sir Robert Peel. S., pale blue; F., darker blue, penciled white on lower half; anthers white, tipped yellow.

Striata. S., pure yellow; F., white, with yellow border, penciled dark brown.

Ulysses. S., golden yellow veined white; F., yellow reticulated white.

Violette. S., white; F., blue striped lavender.

William III. Dark violet, very large flower; late and beautiful; very fragrant.

Japanese Iris, Iris Kämpferi

A very important group of hardy Iris, quite distinct from any other. They are of strong, vigorous growth, with very large single, double or semi-double flowers, beautifully colored. Well adapted for damp or sunny locations, in loam or sandy soil.

Alba plena. Six petals white; very large.

Alida. White, six-petalled variety. Stripe of light blue.

A. L. Sherwood. Purple, veined with white.

Babylon. Reddish purple; very rich color; extra large flowers.

Beth Hellock. Large, six petals, bluish purple flowers, striped white.

Blue Bird. Intense blue throughout; large and full.

Blue Danube. Pure rich blue, yellow center, six petals.

Commodore Perry. Very dark violet-red. Six petals; medium size.

Eclair. Very large, six petals, pure white flowers.

Gold Bound. Large, six petals, white flowers, yellow center.

Harlequin. Whitish lavender; large.

Helen von Sieboldt. Deep pink; white lines.

Hyde Park. Reddish purple, blotched with white.

JAPANESE IRIS—Continued

Mahogany. Dark red, shaded maroon; six petals; very distinct.

Navy-Blue. Rich dark blue, yellow at base; six petals.

Ondine. Pure white, shaded with light blue toward the center. Flowers large and fine.

Oscar. Dark red changing to a very light color.

Painted Lady. White, richly suffused and striped with bright pink; very showy.

Paragon. Six petals, rich velvety purple.

Prof. Georgeson. Reddish crimson with yellow center.

Purple Emperor. Very dark purple, yellow center; large flower and strong grower.

Pyramid. Six petals. Lilac-blue veined with white in center of petals.

Turban. Six petals; beautiful light blue and white; one of the best.

Venus. Pure white. A strong grower and free bloomer.

William Tell. White, veined with indigo. Six petals.

Mixed colors. These are made up of some of the best sorts, and where mass planting is required, will give the greatest satisfaction.

Miscellaneous Irises

Iris cristata. Large blue flowers, fringed and spotted with yellow. Early. 8 in.

I. pseudacorus. 4 ft. May and June. The common yellow Water-Flag, suitable for marshes and water courses.

I. siberica. 3 ft. June. Long narrow leaves; pale blue flowers. Fine for water garden.

I. — alba. A fine, pure white form.

I. — orientalis. 3 to 4 ft. May to June. Deep blue flowers.

I. — orientalis Snow Queen. Flowers pure white. A strong, free-growing variety.

I. verna. A little low Iris with blue flowers, having a yellow center.

LATHRYUS. Everlasting Pea

Lathyrus latifolius. 4 ft. July to September. Flowers large, bright red, on long stems produced in abundance. Excellent for covering rocks, stumps and walls.

L. — albus. 4 ft. July to September. A white flowering variety of the above and useful for the same purposes.

L. — Pink Pearl. 4 ft. July to September. Clusters of large pink flowers. Fine.

LAVANDULA. Lavender

Lavandula spicata. 2 ft. A good old English variety. A hardy, vigorous grower.

Lavandula vera. 1½ ft. July and August. This is the true Sweet Lavender; delightfully fragrant blue flowers.

LEPACHYS

Lepachys pinnata. 3 to 5 ft. June to September. A graceful and showy plant of easy growth; flowers single, yellow, with purple cone-shaped center.

LIATRIS. Blazing Star

Liatris odorotissima. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. Dark lavender flowers on large spikes.

L. pycnostachys. 3 to 5 ft. August to October. A most striking, and desirable plant, with great rocket-like spikes of pale purple flowers. Excellent for the border or among shrubbery.

L. scariosa. 2 to 3 ft. August, September. Dark lavender, tubular flowers in large spikes. Effective in masses.

L. spicata. 2 to 3 ft. July to September. Spikes densely crowded with rosy purple flowers.

LILIUM. The Lily

Lilium auratum. (Gold Banded Lily.) 3 ft. July and August. Large, pure white flowers with crimson spots and a gold band through each petal. Especially effective scattered in Rhododendron bed or massed in border.

L. candidum. (Madonna Lily.) 2 to 3 ft. June and July. The most popular of garden lilies. The flowers are pure white and very fragrant.

L. carolinianum. 2 to 4 ft. Same color as *Lilium superbum*, but with paler, almost white throat. July and August.

L. elegans. (Thunbergianum.) 1½ ft. Deep maroon.

L. — umbellatum. 2 ft. Deep orange scarlet flowers; very large heads.

L. giganteum. (Easter Lily.) 4 to 5 ft. July and August. Most majestic of all the lilies. White, fragrant, funnel-shaped flowers.

L. Hansoni. Flowers bright orange, spotted with brownish purple.

L. longiflorum. 1 to 2 ft. July and August. One of the best. Snow-white, trumpet-shaped flowers. Valuable for forcing.

L. regale. This variety has white shaded pink flowers with a canary-yellow center.

L. speciosum album. (Japan.) 3 ft. August and September. Large pure white, fragrant flowers. Fine for planting among Rhododendrons.

L. — rubrum. 3 ft. August and September. White, shaded and spotted with crimson. Fine for planting among Rhododendrons.

L. superbum. 3 to 4 ft. July. Flowers bright reddish orange, conspicuously spotted. Especially effective scattered in margin of Rhododendron beds.

L. tigrinum. (Tiger Lily.) 2 to 5 ft. August. Flowers in a wide raceme, nodding, bright red, thickly covered with large purplish spots. A thoroughly old-fashioned and remarkably useful plant.

L. — flore plena. Double flowered and more thickly spotted than type.

L. philadelphicum. 1 to 2 ft. July. A beautiful native species; flowers orange scarlet.

LINUM. Flax

Linum flavum. 1 ft. June and July. Numerous yellow flowers. Plant forms a neat bush. For rock-garden.

L. Perenne. (Perennial Flax.) 1½ ft. May to August. A desirable plant either for border or rockery. Large clear blue flowers.

L. — alba. A white-flowered variety of the above.

LOBELIA. Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis. 3 ft. July and August. Ornamental variety, with long spikes of scarlet flowers; green foliage. Desirable for planting along water's edge.

L. syphilitica. 2 ft. August and September. Close spikes of showy deep blue flowers. For planting along edge of ponds or streams.

L. — alba. A handsome white variety. For damp grounds or bogs.

LUPINUS. Lupin

Lupinus polyphyllus. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. A common garden species of merit. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in long spikes. Cut off faded flowers to insure continuous bloom.

L. — albus. 3 ft. June to September. A fine, bold showy plant with white flowers.

L. — Moerheimii. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. A new variety and the best of Lupins. It produces a fine long spike of light and dark pink-colored flowers. Excellent for the border and cutting purposes.

L. — roseum. 3 ft. June to September. Rosy pink flowers. A free bloomer.

NEW HYBRIDS

Canary. Yellow.

Coronation.

Effective.

Langport King.

Somerset. Clear yellow flowers.

LYCHNIS. Maltese Cross

Lychnis alpina. 4 in. Reddish purple flowers.

L. — Chalcedonica. 2 to 3 ft. June to August. An old and valued plant with terminal heads of orange-scarlet flowers.

L. — alba. A form of the preceding with white flowers.

L. — flore pleno. Very showy and choice. Double crimson flowers.

L. — coronaria. 18 in. Red flowers.

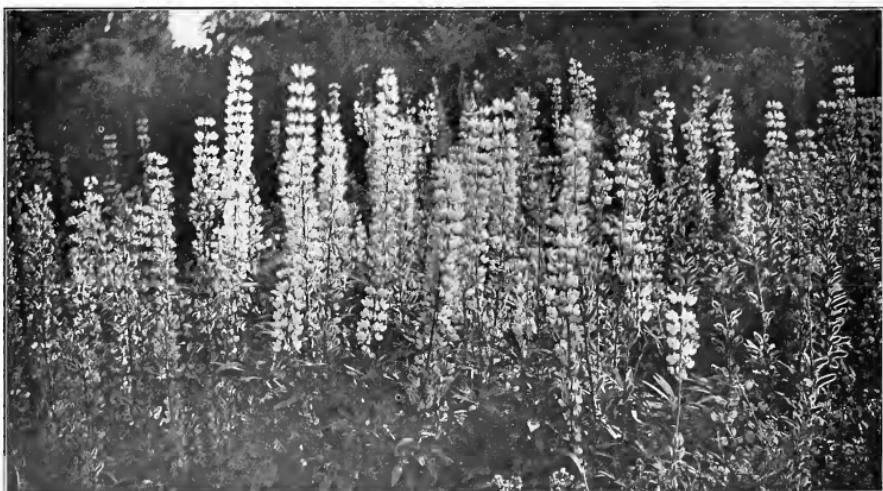
L. Flos-cuculi. 12 to 18 in. June to September. Flowers pink in clusters.

L. Haageana. 1 ft. June to August. A very showy perennial, producing orange-red, scarlet or crimson flowers nearly 2 inches across.

L. plenissima semperflorens. 1 ft. Of dwarf habit; blooms from spring until fall. Loose and long-stemmed clusters of rose-colored flowers.

L. vespertina alba plena. 1 to 2 ft. The double white champion. Large flowers from July to September.

L. viscaria splendens. 12 to 20 in. June. A splendid variety, with bright rose-pink flowers. Rock-garden or border.

*Lupinus Polyphyllus*

LYCHNIS—Continued

L. — *flore plena*. 12 to 15 in. June and July. A distinct and fine variety, with large double, rose-colored flowers closely arranged on slender stems. Fine for cutting.

LYSIMACHIA. Loosestrife

Lysimachia clethroides. 2 ft. July. Long, dense spikes of starry white flowers; oval foliage, with brilliant tints in autumn.

L. — *nummularia*. (Moneywort.) 4 in. June and July. Creeping habit, small yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Valuable for hanging baskets, rock work, walls, etc.

LYTHRUM

Lythrum alatum. 2 to 3 ft. September to October. Very showy, deep purple flowers in long spikes.

L. — *roseum superbum*. 4 to 6 ft. Late July and August. A robust perennial, with large, rose-colored flowers; useful for cutting. Desirable for water garden or swamps.

L. — *Perry*. A choice new variety. Flowers of a glistening cherry-red. Fine plant for naturalizing.

MALVA. Dwarf Mallow

Malva alcea. 2 ft. Numerous bright pink flowers; blooms all summer.

M. — *Moschata*. 1½ to 2 ft. July to September. Fragrant flowers in clusters, of a rosy tint.

M. — *alba*. Exceptionally attractive; white fragrant flowers.

MELISSA

Melissa officinalis. 1 to 2 ft. June to August. Grown for its fragrant foliage. Flowers in clusters.

MENTHA. Mint

Mentha piperita. (Peppermint.) A well-known, useful herb with fragrant foliage. Thrives well in any soil.

M. — *spicata*. (Spearmint.) Purplish flowers in slender spikes. Foliage with attractive taste and fragrance.

MERTENSIA. Virginia Cowslip

Mertensia Virginica. 1 to 2 ft. Bears a panicle of beautiful purple or sometimes white flowers in early spring. Prefers a moist, shady place.

MITCHELLA. Partridge Berry

Mitchella repens. A little trailing evergreen, forms firm mats under evergreens.

MONARDA. Oswego Tea

M. — *didyma*. (Bee Balm.) 1½ to 2½ ft. June to September. Showy heads of brilliant scarlet flowers in rich profusion; very effective.

M. — *Cambridge Scarlet*. 2 to 3 ft. Brilliant scarlet flowers.

MONARDA—Continued

M. — *fistulosa*. (Wild Bergamot.) 2 to 3 ft. July and August. A pretty plant, producing lavender flowers.

M. — *alba*. 1½ to 2 ft. Flowers white in single heads. Striking in masses along banks or in wild places.

M. — *violacea superba*. 3 to 4 ft. May to August. Flowers a mixture of purple and violet; quite a distinct shade.

MYOSOTIS. Forget-me-not

Myosotis sylvatica. 6 to 12 in. May to July. Flowers deep sky-blue; blooms early in small clusters. Good for rock-garden.

M. — *palustris semperflorens*. 8 in. June to October. An ever-blooming variety; very useful; blue flower with yellow eye. Good for damp, shady spots or rock-garden.

NEPETA. Ground Ivy. Catnip

Nepeta cataria. Cats are fond of this plant.

N. — *Glechoma*. A low plant with light blue flowers in early spring, creeping extensively; desirable for covering banks or under trees.

N. — *Mussini*. Clouds of light blue flowers from May to September; effective plant for rock-garden.

NIEREMBERGIA. Cup Flower

Nierembergia rivularis. A beautiful dwarf Alpine plant with large, creamy-white, cup-shaped flowers. Fine for rock-garden.

ENOTHERA. Evening Primrose

E. — *eximia*. 12 to 15 in. A fine foliage, bright yellow flowers.

O. — *Fraseri*. 1 ft. June to October. Flowers large, pale yellow.

O. — *fruticosa major*. 2 ft. June to September. A strong-growing plant, forming a dense bush-like specimen; flowers deep yellow, in profusion.

O. — *Youngii*. 2 ft. June to August. A strong, stocky, large-leaved plant with firm, shiny foliage; numerous bright lemon-yellow flowers.

O. — *missouriensis*. 10 in. June to August. A low species with prostrate ascending branches; profuse bloomer. Solitary flowers, often 5 in. across. Good for rock-garden or border.

O. — *riparia*. 1 ft. June. A choice rock-plant with golden-yellow flowers.

O. — *speciosa*. 18 in. August and September. A fine, hardy plant; flowers large, pure white. Attractive in rock-garden or border.

OPUNTIA. Hardy Cactus

Opuntia missouriensis. 1 ft. July and August. Showy, large, pale yellow flowers; very long spines. A low spreading Cactus. Good for rock-garden, hedges, etc.

O. — *vulgaris*. 1 ft. June to September. Rich yellow flowers; very small spines. Rock-garden.

Send for Price List, or Submit Us Your List of Requirements for Quotations.

ORIGANUM. Wild Majoram

Origanum vulgare. 12 to 18 in. June and July. Branching plant. Purplish pink flowers in clusters. Foliage fragrant, used in medicine and for seasoning.

O. Marjorana. (Sweet Marjoram.) 12 to 18 in. June to July. Grayish-green foliage and small whitish flowers in terminal clusters. Valuable for seasoning.

OROBUS. Bitter Vetch

Orobus vernus. 1 ft. Bright blue and purple. May.

PACHYSANDRA. Japanese Spurge

Pachysandra terminalis. 8 to 12 in. May and June. Low-growing, evergreen plant. White flowers in short spikes. Its bright green and glossy foliage makes it good for carpeting. Grows well under trees and fine for border in beds of evergreens.

PÆONIES

This family of plants on account of its stately beauty of bloom in such infinite variety of colors is indispensable for every garden. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, and once planted increase in beauty each year.

Pæonias require a good rich, deep soil, and an abundant supply of water during the growing season. When enriching the ground, the use of too much fresh manure near the roots should be avoided. An important point to observe is not to plant too deep. The roots should be planted so that the eyes will be 2 to 3 inches below the surface. Too deep planting is a frequent cause of shy flowering.

Double Herbaceous Pæonias

Albert Crousse. Large compact rose-white, fragrant, late.

Alexander Dumas. Early, light violet rose.

Alice de Julve Court. Dark crimson; very fine.

Anemonæflora. Beautiful pink.

Beaute Francaise. Medium, pale lilac-rose.

Bridesmaid. White.

Canary. Beautiful pale yellow.

Commodore Dewey. Dark red.

Comte de Diesbach. Light crimson; very early.

Comte de Nippon. Large white with crimson spots.

Couronne d'Or. Large pure white, with a circle of golden stamens.

Dr. Bretonneau. Large, pale lilac, inside white, mid season, fragrant.

Docteur Caillot. Crimson flowers of good size. Free bloomer.

Duc de Cazes. Early dark pink.

Duchesse de Nemours. Pure white; free flowering.

Duke of Wellington. White, with creamy center.

Edouard Andre. Satiny crimson maroon with rich golden center.



Pæonies and Thermopsis Carolina

PÆONIES—Continued

Edulis superba. Brilliant rose, with pinkish petals.

Faust. Bright pink; very desirable.

Felix Crousse. Brilliant red; very choice and scarce.

Festiva Maxima. Beautiful large flowers of pure white, with few center petals tinged with carmine.

Floral Treasure. Large, strong, pale lilac-rose, fragrant, midseason.

Francis Ortegal. Very dark purplish crimson; flower large.

Fulgida. Medium size, rose-magenta with silver tips; late.

General Bertrand. Early, bright pink.

Golden Harvest. Beautiful yellow.

Grandiflora rubra. Red.

Humei. Large rose-colored flower; late.

La Sublime. Crimson, fragrant.

La Tulipe. Very large globular flower, flesh-pink, shading to ivory white, center petals tipped carmine.

Lady Eleanor Bramwell. Deep rose with silvery edge.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark velvety purple, very large.

Mme. Breon. Rose, with whitish-yellow center.

Mme. de Verneville. Very large and fragrant, pure white with center tinged with carmine.

Marchal Vaillant. Compact rose type; aniline red; very tall.

Marie Lemoine. Blush, fading to white.

Marquise d'Ivory. Pure white with crimson blotch.

Modiste Guerin. Dark, rose, large and fragrant.

Pink de Nemours. Beautiful clear pink.

Plutarch. Fine pink.

PÆONIES—Continued

Princess Nicholas Roberts. Very fine white.

Prolifera tricolor. Pink.

Purpurea superba. Dark purplish-red.

Queen's Perfection. A beautiful pink.

Queen Victoria. Large, outside white with pink tinge, inside cream white with crimson spots.

Reine Hortense. Large cup-shaped flower; soft pink with center border carmine. Late.

Rosea Plena Superba. Delicate pink and salmon.

Rothschild. Outside rose, with salmon center; fragrant and distinct.

Rubra superba. Very large and full, dark velvety crimson. Late.

Rubra triumphans. Deep crimson.

Seabreeze. A large fine pink.

PÆONIA Officinalis

This type is the old-fashioned Peony and comes into bloom from ten days to two weeks earlier than the named varieties. All are strong growers, with large double fragrant flowers.

Officinalis alba. Blush white.

O.—rosea. Bright rose pink.

O.—rubra. Brilliant glowing, deep crimson.

Single Pæonies

The Single Pæonies for cut flowers are considered by many to be more graceful and effective than the double varieties. They are of strong growth and flower abundantly. We offer them as to colors only, viz.: Single Pink, Single Red, Single White.

Fern-Leaf Pæony

An interesting and showy variety with finely-cut dark-green foliage, blooming early.

Tenuifolia flore pleno. Double flowers of dazzling crimson-red.

PAPAVER. Poppy

Papaver nudicaule. (Iceland Poppy.) 1 ft. These produce graceful, showy flowers all Summer. We have colors of orange, white and yellow. Good for massing in border or rock-garden.

P. orientale. (Oriental Poppy.) 2 to 3 ft. May to July. Flowers of a bright scarlet with black blotch at base of each petal; good plant for hardy border or shrubbery borders.

ORIENTAL HYBRIDS

The flowers of this species are quite gorgeous, and no border should be without them. They grow from 2 to 3 ft. high, flowering in May and June. Almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in deep, rich loam. After flowering the plant dies back, usually reappearing in early September, or as soon as the weather gets cool. The roots should not be disturbed during the resting period.

We offer the following distinct varieties:

Blush Queen. Flowers pale blush-pink, the base blotched with deep purple.

ORIENTAL HYBRIDS—Continued

Goliath. One of the most effective; strong, erect stems, 3½ feet, with enormous scarlet flowers in great abundance.

Hesperis. Salmon color.

Loreley. An orange scarlet red.

Mahony. Very dark carmine-purple. One of the best in cultivation.

Mrs. Perry. Beautiful shade of orange-apricot.

Oriental King. Novelty of great merit, strong stems of upright habit, large, crimson-scarlet flowers.

Oriflame. Soft salmon pink.

Perry's White. New and choice. The most distinct break in Oriental Poppies that has yet been made; the flowers are a fine satiny white with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal.

Queen Alexandra. New. Beautiful clear rose. A free bloomer.

Rembrandt. New. Very large; a distinct shade of orange salmon.

Royal Scarlet. Rich glowing scarlet. Strong grower.

Salmon Queen. Soft salmon scarlet; very handsome.

Silver Queen. Silvery white, tinted pink.

PENTSTEMON. Beard Tongue

Pentstemon acuminatus. 15 to 18 in. Lilac, changing to a purple color. July and August.

P. baturus Torreyi. 2½ to 3½ ft. July. One of the best varieties; long, loose panicles of scarlet flowers. Will bloom constantly if flowers are cut freely.

P. diffusus. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Showy spikes of purple flowers.

P. digitalis. 3 ft. June and July. Large spikes of long, pure white flowers, with purple-spotted throats. Excellent for planting in shrubbery border.

P. heterophyllus. 2 ft. June and July. Flowers of a lovely azure-blue.

P. ovatus. 1½ to 2½ ft. May and June. Flowers blue, changing to purple.

PHALARIS. Ribbon Grass

Phalaris arundinacea variegata. 2 to 3 ft. A spreading grass, with bright variegation of green and gold; valuable for bouquets and edging large beds.

PHYSALIS. Ground Cherry

Physalis Franchetii. 1 to 2 ft. Large heart-shaped leaves, whitish flowers, and during the autumn, large, bright, coral-red fruit, enclosed in a balloon-shaped bag; grand for decoration.

PHYSOSTEGIA. False Dragon's Head

Physostegia virginiana. 2 to 3 ft. Early July to September. Erect spikes of pretty pink flowers.

P.—alba. A beautiful white-flowered form.

P.—speciosa. 3 ft. August. A tall form, with dark pink, showy flowers.



Phlox—Miss Lingard

HARDY PHLOX

About the most satisfactory of all perennials is the Phlox. It is worthy of a good space in the hardy garden or border. The best effects are produced by planting masses of each color, not less than six, and even as many as two dozen or more of one plant together. They begin blooming in midsummer and continue until frost. In making selections keep in mind that when descriptions are similar, the varieties have distinct characteristics, and usually bloom at different periods. Our collection includes the finest sorts.

PHLOX DECUSSATA

These are the well-known garden forms and grow from 2 to 4 ft. high, blooming from early June until October.

Annie Cook. Flesh pink.

Astrild. Dense trusses of medium-sized flowers of brilliant cochineal-carmine, shading deep-er toward center.

Atlas. Salmon pink.

Baron van Dedem. Blood-red.

B. Comte. Rich satiny amaranth.

Beacon. Brilliant cherry-red. A very effective shade.

Boule de Feu. Brilliant cherry-red.

Debs. Best crimson Phlox grown.

Eclaireur. Large carmine, with salmon center.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very bright salmon-pink, with lighter shadings and dark red eyes; one of the handsomest.

Embrasement. Bright orange scarlet.

Epopee. Reddish-violet, bright center; large.

HARDY PHLOX—Continued

Etta's Choice. A late, very tall, free-flowering pure white.

Eugene Danzanvilliers. Soft lilac-blue with large white center.

Europa. Large white, with a decided crimson eye; trusses large; entirely distinct.

F. G. Von Lassburg. Fine pure white.

Frau Anthony Buchner. Very large pure white flowers.

General Chanzy. Scarlet-pink, tinted with salmon.

General Van Heutz. Beautiful salmon-scarlet with white center.

Glow. 18 in. Rather dwarf variety. Bright red.

Grideur. Ground color, a soft mauve rose, heavily suffused and overlaid with a lively deep shade of cerise.

Independence. Pure white, late flowering.

Japonaise. Delicate rose, with white center.

Jeanne d'Arc. Tall, late-flowering, pure white.

Julius Heurlin. Light salmon pink similar to Riverton Jewel.

Le Pole du Nord. Pure white with crimson center.

L'Esperance. Light lavender-pink, large white center; flowers large and fine.

L'Evenement. Delicate pink with tinted salmon; dwarf grower.

Le Soleil. Brilliant China rose with rose center; medium height, early and free-flowering.

Mme. Meuret. Flame color with carmine center.

Mme. P. Langier. Bright geranium-red with vermilion center.

Michael Buchner. Dark purple.

Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white.

Ornament. Very large, bright pink flowers; medium height.

Peach Blow. Delicate pink with deep rose center.

Prof. Schliemann. Bright lilac-rose with crimson eye; flowering very late.

Prof. Vierschow. Brilliant carmine overlaid with orange-scarlet.

Richard Wallace. Pure white with violet-rose center.

Riverton Jewel. Lovely shade of mauve-rose with brilliant carmine-red eye.

R. B. Struthers. Bright pinky-salmon with crimson eye.

Rosenberg. Bright reddish-violet, with blood-red eye.

Rynstrom. Bright carmine-rose.

Saison Lierval. White with light pink center.

Siebold. A splendid bright scarlet; one of the best reds.

Tapis de Blanc. A beautiful pure white variety with very large flowers and very dwarf grower.

HARDY PHLOX—Continued

Thor. A beautiful lively shade of deep salmon-pink, suffused and overlaid with a scarlet glow; has aniline-red eye.

Victor. Similar to Rynstrom, but larger flower.

W. C. Egan. Very large flowers of delicate lilac with large bright solferino eye. The color effect as a whole is a pleasing shade of soft pink.

Widar. Bright reddish violet with large white center.

Dwarf or Creeping Phlox

An early spring-flowering type, with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, which during the flowering season is hidden under masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery or border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

Phlox amoena. 4 to 5 in. April and May. Flowers bright pink. A charming variety.

P. caroliniana, or ovata. 1 ft. June and July. Compact masses of reddish-pink flowers.

P. divaricata. 1 ft. May and June. Fragrant lilac flowers.

P. stellaria. 5 to 6 in. April and May. Handsome pale blue flowers. A tufted or creeping Phlox.

P. sublata. (Moss Pink.) 4 in. May and June. Forms a carpet of moss-like foliage, covered with pink flowers.

P. —alba. A form of *P. sublata*, with white flowers.

P. —lilacina. Light lilac.

P. —Nelsonii. Pure white.

P. —The Bride. White, with red center.

P. —Vivid. Bright fiery rose.

Early Flowering Phlox**(Phlox Suffruticosa)**

This type is invaluable on account of coming into bloom in May, or fully six weeks earlier than the others, and continuing to bloom throughout the season.

Indian Chief. Clear purple red.

Miss Lingard. A fine white variety with lilac eye and large individual florets; spikes large.

Purple Queen. A beautiful dark purple.

Rosy Gem. Fine rose color.

PHYSOSTEGIA }
PHYSALIS } See page 65

PINKS. Hardy Garden. See *Dianthus***PLATYCODON. Balloon Flower**

Platycodon grandiflora. 18 in. June to October. Large, showy, deep blue flowers. Good for rock-garden and border.

P. —alba. White-flowered form of the above.

P. —Mariesii. 12 to 15 in. July until late September. A beautiful dwarf species; with broad, thick foliage and large, deep violet-blue flowers.

PLUMBAGO. Leadwort

Plumbago larpetæ. 6 to 9 in. A splendid plant, with dark foliage and covered with deep blue flowers. Useful for rock-garden or edging.

PODOPHYLLUM. Duck's Foot

Podophyllum peltatum. 1 ft. A creeping herb with creeping rootstalks and fibrous roots. Large leaves; white flowers, 1 to 2 inches broad.

POLEMONIUM. Jacob's Ladder

Polemonium cæruleum. 1½ to 2 ft. June to September. Foliage fern-like; terminal spikes of blue flowers.

P. —album. Handsome pure white-flowered form of the above.

P. reptens. 8 to 10 in. April to June. Dwarf bushy plant of graceful growth. Showy blue flowers. Rock-garden and fine border plant.

P. Richardsonii. 12 to 15 in. June and July. Large heads of sky-blue flowers with golden-yellow anthers; fragrant. Fine for cutting.

POLYGONATUM. Solomon's Seal

Polygonatum giganteum. 2 to 3 ft. Panicked racemes of drooping white flowers on very long stems. Fine for growing in shade.

POLYGONUM. Knotweed

Polygonum filiforme variegatum. 18 in. Leaves marbled with yellow and pale green. An attractive plant.

P. sachalinense. 8 ft. August and September. Greenish white. Effective in rough grounds or near water.

P. Sieboldii. 5 ft. August and September. A strong-growing plant, producing clouds of creamy white flowers; very effective for massing.

POTENTILLA. Cinquefoil

Potentilla atrosanguinea. 18 in. June to August. Flowers rich crimson, single.

P. formosum. 18 in. July. A fine species, with bright cherry-red flowers.

P. grandiflora. 10 to 20 in. June and July. A plant with an abundance of bright yellow flowers; very desirable for rock-garden.

P. Miss Willmott. 9 in. Brilliant cerise.

P. purpurea plena. 12 to 18 in. July and August. Double dark red. One of the best. Good for cutting.

P. tridentatum. 1 ft. White flowers. Splendid plant for dry banks and rockeries. June to August.

P. Victor Lemoinei. 12 to 18 in. July and August. Very large double crimson, suffused and edged with yellow.

P. mixed double varieties. Colors dark red, yellow, crimson and mahogany.

PRIMULA. Primrose

Primula officinalis hybrida. (Cowslip.) 6 in. April and May. Range in color from crimson to deep yellow and pure white.

P. veris. English cowslip. 9 in. April and May. A fine strain embracing a range of yellow shades.

PRIMULA—Continued

P. veris superba. 9 in. April and May. A fine variety with large yellow flowers.

P. vulgaris. (English Primrose.) 6 to 9 in. One of the earliest spring flowers; pale yellow, very fragrant.

PRUNELLA. Self Heal

Prunella Webbiana. Round heads of purple flowers throughout the summer.

PYRETHRUM. Persian Daisy

One of the most useful hardy flowers grown, thriving in almost any soil or situation, and when they are established they thrive well for many years without transplanting. While we have a stock of the hybrid single varieties, we consider the double hybrids of superior merit. This class of plants should be in every garden.

Pyrethrum roseum, single varieties.

Coccinea. Rich, reddish purple.

Elsie Gertrude. Pale flesh; very large.

Hebe. Pure white.

James Kelway. Vivid scarlet; very large and free.

Nimrod. Large and free; silvery rose.

Rosy Morn. Rose-pink; very pretty.

Pyrethrum roseum, flore pleno. Double varieties.

Apdroite. Large, pure white flowers.

Bridesmaid. Pure white.

Lord Roseberry. Brilliant scarlet. Fine.

Melton. Bright crimson scarlet.

Ne Plus Ultra. Blush; very handsome.

Olivia. Large, pure white.

Queen Mary. Crimson.

Rupert. Bright rose; free bloomer.

Sambamburgh. Large, pure white.

Viscountess Cardwell. Beautiful, pink.

White Aster. Pure white; very free.

Pyrethrum uliginosum. 4 to 5 ft. July to September. A fine tall growing variety, bearing a profusion of large pure white flowers with yellow centers; foliage light green. Desirable for shrubby border.

RANUNCULUS. Buttercup

Ranunculus acris flore pleno. (Bachelor's Button.) 2 ft. May to September. Flowers deep glossy golden yellow and very double; leaves coarsely toothed or cut.

RUDBECKIA. Cone Flower

Rudbeckia fulgida. 2 ft. August and September. Flowers in numerous heads; bright orange-yellow, with deep purple disk.

R. Golden Glow. 5 to 6 ft. July to September. A very popular hardy perennial, with masses of bright double golden-yellow flowers from July to September. Fine for screening and planting near stone walls.

R. Goldstrahl. 3 to 4 ft. August and September. Fine, large, yellow flowers and very double.



Pyrethrum Roseum

RUDBECKIA—Continued

R. Newmanni. 2 ft. July to October. A hardy border plant, producing orange-yellow flowers with black centers in great profusion.

R. purpurea. 2 to 3 ft. July to October. Large handsome crimson-purple flowers, with dark central disk.

R. Reine d'Or. 3 to 4 ft. July to September. A pretty form of dwarf Golden Glow.

R. subtomentosa. 2½ to 3 ft. August and September. Brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark purple centers.

R. triloba. 3 to 5 ft. July and August. Dense, bushy plant with numerous rayed flowers of deep yellow which form a brilliant mass of color.

RUTA. Rue

Ruta graveolens. 1½ to 2 ft. July. Panicles of small fragrant flowers and divided leaves.

SALVIA. Sage

Salvia argentea. 2 to 3 ft. June. Large silvery foliage; white flowers.

S. azurea grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. Shrubby, abit; beautiful light blue flowers.

S. officinalis. 1 to 2 ft. June and July. Leaves whitish, somewhat downy. Flowers in whorls, varying in size and color from blue to white.

S. pratensis. 2 to 3 ft. June to September. Useful plant for borders; flowers violet-blue, in showy spikes.

SANGUINARIA. Blood Root

Sanguinaria Canadensis. A low perennial about six inches high with pure white flowers in early spring.

SANTOLINA. Lavender Cotton

Santolina Chamaecyparissus. Dwarf evergreen perennial with attractive silver white foliage. Useful as a rock or border plant and largely used for carpet bedding. Yellow flowers.

S. incana. 1 to 2 ft. July and August. A hardy, half-shrubby plant, with small, evergreen silvery gray leaves and small, globular heads of yellow flowers.

SAPONARIA. Soapwort

Saponaria ocymoides. 6 in. May to August. A half-trailing plant, useful for rock-work; flowers bright pink, in loose, broad cymes.

S. officinalis fl. pl 2 ft. July and August. A pretty variety, with broad heads of double pink flowers. Fine for wild garden.

SAXIFRAGA. Rock Foil, or Megasea

Saxifraga cordifolia. 15 in. April and May. A strong-growing species; large, dark foliage; clusters of deep rose-colored flowers. Fine among rocks or ledges.

S. crassifolia. 12 to 15 in. April to June. Showy and spreading. Drooping masses of pink flowers high above the large, clustered leaves. A fine rock-plant.

S. McNabiana. 1 ft. Numerous white flowers, heavily speckled with pink to purple dots. The spots large. May and June.

SCABIOSA. Pincushion Flowers

Scabiosa caucasica. 1½ ft. June to September. A vigorous and handsome border plant, with large heads of soft lilac-blue flowers. Useful for cutting.

S. —alba. A charming variety of the preceding, with white flowers.

S. japonica. 2 ft. July to September. Japanese variety; beautiful blue flowers in great abundance.

SEDMUM. Stonecrop

Sedum acre. 4 in. May and June. A little low, tufted perennial, with masses of yellow flowers. Handsome foliage of light green color. Good for edging and covering ledges.

S. album. 4 to 6 in. July, August. A very pretty variety, with small foliage and white flowers.

S. anglicum. 3 in. Rose and white flowers.

S. Ewersii. 4 to 6 in. September to October. Trailing plant, with broad, glaucous leaves; and purplish pink flowers.

S. kamschaticum. 6 to 9 in. July, August. Bright pulpy evergreen foliage, with golden flowers in flat clusters.

S. maximum. 1 to 2 ft. September, October. Vigorous bushy plant; flowers pinkish, spotted with red.

S. —atropurpureum. 1 to 2 ft. September, October. Metallic brown foliage and red flowers. Very effective for borders.

S. Sieboldii. 6 in. August to September. Foliage broad, glaucous, margined with pink. Flowers rose-pink; quite showy.

SEDMUM—Continued

S. spectabile. 18 in. Erect habit, broad green foliage. Large heads of handsome rose-colored flowers. One of the best plants for rock-garden or border of shrubbery bed.

S. —Brilliant. 1 ft. September and October. A rich colored form of spectabile, being a bright amaranth-red.

S. stolonifera. 4 in. July, August. Trailing plant. Most desirable of the Sedums. Flat succulent leaves. Flowers pink.

SEMPERVIVUM. House Leek

Sempervivum arachnoideum. Threads from tip to tip of leaves, bright red flowers.

S. tectorum. Green leaves. Red flowers.

SENECIO. Groundsel

Senecio clivorum. 4 ft. Spikes of yellow flowers, large shiny green foliage. A bold plant for the waterside. June to August.

S. pulcher. 2 ft. July to October. Clusters of brilliant rosy-purplish flowers.

S. Veitchianus. 6 ft. Bright yellow flowers.

S. Wilsoni. 4 ft. Rich golden yellow flowers, large handsome foliage.

SIDALCEA. Indian Mallow

Sidalcea candida. 2 to 3 ft. June. A fine plant, with large, pyramidal heads of pure white flowers about an inch long. Thrives best in moist, loamy soil.

S. —Rosy Gem. 4 ft. Its graceful spikes of rose-pink flowers resemble Larkspur.

SILENE. Catchfly

Silene maritima. 2 to 4 in. June. A dwarf plant, with white flowers about one inch across.

S. Pennsylvanica. 6 to 9 in. Rose flowers.

S. Schafra. 4 to 6 in. June to September. Cushion-like plant. Flowers rose-pink, in clusters on stems springing from rosettes of leaves. Beautiful for rock-garden or edging.

S. Virginia. 1 to 2 ft. Bright crimson flowers.

SILPHIUM. Compass Plant

Silphium laciniatum. 5 to 6 ft. July to September. Vigorous grower with decorative foliage. Flowers yellow, which droop above a luxuriant mass of prickly leaves, greyish-green and oak-like. For planting in wild garden or among shrubs.

S. foliolatum. 6 to 8 ft. July to mid-September. Showy heads of yellow flowers.

SOLIDAGO. Golden Rod

Solidago canadensis. 3 to 4 ft. July to early October. A tall species for sandy, open places; flowers golden yellow, small but very numerous, in rather flat heads.

S. rigidus. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. A bold plant with large heavy foliage and immense heads of rich yellow flowers.

S. rugosa. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. Large heads of yellow flowers; foliage large and heavy.

S. sempervirens. 2 to 3 ft. August and September. Leaves very large and large yellow flowers. Best of the Golden Rods.

SPIRÆA. Goat's Beard

Spiræa Aruncus. 4 ft. June. An ornamental perennial, producing long, feathery panicles of white flowers, forming graceful plumes; very vigorous; excellent border plant.

S. astilboides. 2 ft. June and July. A beautiful variety from Japan, producing dense plumes of feathery white flowers.

S. eximia. 18 to 24 in. June and July. Large spikes of creamy white flowers. A strong grower and free bloomer. One of the best.

S. Gladstone. 18 in. June and July. A fine variety. The immense trusses of flowers are as white as snow and borne on erect, strong stocks.

S. filipendula. 2 ft. June, July. Large, showy heads of white flowers, tinged with rose; foliage fern-like.

S. — flore pleno. 12 to 18 in. June and July. One of the best perennials, with double white flowers and fern-like foliage.

S. gigantea. 6 to 7 ft. July and August. Large heads of pure white flowers.

S. japonica. See *Astilbe japonica*.

S. — multiflora. 15 in. June and July. Large panicles of white flowers; fine compact grower.

S. — Peach Blossom. 2 to 2½ ft. June and July. Beautiful plumy spikes of delicate pink flowers. Fine for cutting.

SPIRÆA—Continued

S. palmata. 3 ft. June to August. Graceful plumes of lovely bright crimson flowers.

S. — alba. 2 to 3 ft. June, July. A pure white variety, similar to the above.

S. — elegans. 3 ft. June and July. free bloomer with silvery pink flowers.

S. ulmaria fl. pl. Double White Meadow Sweet). 2 ft. June, July. A hardy and desirable plant. Fragrant white flowers in thick clusters.

S. venusta. 3 to 4 ft. July. Branching feathery flowers of rose color.

STACHYS. Woundwort

Stachys Betonica superba. 12 to 18 inches. July to September. Spikes of rosy purple flowers. Fine for shrubby border.

S. lanata. 1 ft. July. Foliage silvery white; flowers small, purple; useful for edging.

S. rosa grandiflora. 12 inches. June and July. Spikes of rosy pink flowers. A fine border plant.

STATICE. Sea Lavender

Statice latifolia. 2 ft. July to September. Foliage broad and leathery; flowers lilac-blue; in large panicles; fine for bouquets.

S. tatarica. 1 to 2 ft. August. Bright purplish red flowers in graceful panicles. Effective in rock garden or border.

**Thalictrum Acquilegifolium**

STENANTHIUM. (Feather-fleece).

Stenanthium robustum. 3 to 4 ft. Tall showy panicles, often two feet long, with white feathery flowers. Valuable for naturalizing in moist, shady corners.

STOKESIA. Stokes' Aster

Stokesia cyanea. 1 to 2 ft. July to October. A charming plant, with large lavender-blue flowers. Of great value for border and cutting.

S. — alba. Like the blue variety except color is pure white.

S. — rosea. Pink form of Cyanea.

TEUCRIUM. Germander

Teucrium Chamaedrys. 1 to 2 ft. July to September. Terminal spikes of bright rose flowers, the lower lips spotted with red and white foliage evergreen.

THALICTRUM. Meadow Rue

Thalictrum adiantifolium. 1 to 2 ft. June to mid-July. Grown for the foliage, which is grayish and like that of the Maidenhair Fern. Charming in the border as edging or in rock-garden.

T. aquilegifolium. 2 to 3 ft. May to July. A graceful border plant, with heads of feathery cream-colored flowers; foliage finely cut. Good for rock-garden.

T. — atropurpureum. Flowers rose-purple.

T. Delavayi. 2½ to 3 ft. June and July. A highly valued plant, with lovely blue-green foliage; flowers large, handsome lilac color. A very graceful and striking variety. Good for cutting.

T. dipterocarpum. 4 ft. Flowers violet-mauve with lemon-yellow stamens.

T. glaucum. 2 ft. Fine cut glaucous foliage; bronzy-yellow flowers in June.

T. sulphurea. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. Similar to *T. aquilegifolium*, but flowers are a sulphur color.

T. dioicum. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. Large white flowers and a pretty fern-like foliage.

THERMOPSIS. False Lupin

Thermopsis caroliniana. 3 to 4 ft. June and July. A tall plant with bright yellow, pea-shaped blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Foliage clover-like. Fine for wild garden.

T. mollis. 2 to 3 ft. Mid-May to August. Erect branching plant; yellow flowers in showy spikes. Good border plant.

THYMUS. Thyme

Thymus citriodorus. 4 in. Creeping Thyme. Very good for rock-garden.

T. lanuginosus. 3 to 4 in. June to August. Downy gray foliage. Effective for compact carpeting.

T. Serpyllum album. 4 in. June to August. A pretty subject for rockery; dark green foliage and white flowers.

T. — coccineus. 4 in. June to August. Dark green foliage and clouds of bright red flowers.

THYMUS—Continued

T. vulgaris. 6 in. June and July. An old garden plant, being grown as a sweet herb; flowers small, lilac or purplish, in terminal, interrupted spikes; foliage very fragrant. Fine for rock-garden.

TIARELLA. Miterwort

Tiarella cordifolia. 6 to 12 in. May. An elegant plant with fine foliage and small, creamy white, star-shaped flowers. Prefers partial shade.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort

Tradescantia virginica. 2 ft. An old garden plant; foliage grass-like; flowers violet-blue, all summer.

T. — alba. White form of the above.

TRILLIUM. Wood Lily

Trillium grandiflora. 9 in. May. Large, white, lily-like flowers, changing to rosy pink as they fade. Fine for planting in shade.

TRITOMA. Red-Hot Poker

T. peltieri. 2 to 3 ft. August to October. Produces extra-fine spikes of orange scarlet flowers, with long protruding anthers.

T. Uvaria grandiflora. 3 to 4 ft. The old-fashioned, late-flowering sort, with flowers rich red changing to salmon-pink.

T. — nobilis. 4 ft. August to November. Immense spikes of orange-red flowers.

TROLLIUS. Globe Flower

Trollius asiaticus. 1 to 1½ ft. May and June. Large orange flowers, on leafy stems.

T. — flora plena. Double form of above.

T. europaeus. 1 to 1½ ft. May to August. A valuable border perennial, with large, globular, lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers on long stems.

T. Fortunei fl. pl. 12 to 18 in. May, June. A valuable plant with large orange flowers.



Trollius Japonica

TROLLIUS—Continued

T. — **Orange Globe.** 2 ft. June to August. A strong, sturdy grower, with large, globular flowers of a rich, deep glowing orange. Free blooming.

T. — **napelliflorum.** Yellow, sweetly scented.

T. — **Salamander.** Dark orange flowers.

T. **Helios.** 1 ft. Small, yellow flowers.

T. **Loddigesii.** Similar to European but with larger and deep yellow flowers.

TUNICA. Goat Flower

Tunica saxifraga. 6 in. Blooms all summer. A dwarf, tufted, rock plant with pinkish flowers. Delicate foliage.

T. — **alba.** White form of above.

VALERIANA. Garden Heliotrope

Valeriana officinalis. 4 ft. June. Numerous fragrant pinkish-lavender flowers in trusses. Foliage showy.

V. **coccinea.** 2 ft. June to October. Showy heads of crimson flowers.

V. — **alba.** A white flowering form of the above.

VERBASCUM. Mullein

Verbascum A. M. Burnie. 3 ft. Spikes of apricot flowers in June and July.

V. **densiflorum.** 4 to 6 ft. Yellow flowers with mahogany centers. June and July.

V. **Olympicum.** 6 to 10 ft. July. A stately variety, with large woolly, silvery white foliage and bright yellow flowers in branching spikes.

V. **pannosum.** 4 to 5 ft. July and August. Downy, silvery white foliage; spikes of handsome yellow flowers. Fine planted among shrubbery.

VERNONIA. Ironwood

Vernonia arkansana. 5 ft. September. Large heads of purple flowers.

VERONICA. Speedwell

Veronica amethystina. 8 to 12 in. June. A slender, creeping species, with short spikes of amethyst-blue flowers.

V. **gentianoides.** 1 to 1½ ft. May. One of the earliest and most valuable border plants. Pale blue flowers with dark streaks.

V. **incana.** 1 ft. July and August. A white woolly plant; flowers numerous; blue. Has good appearance, both in and out of bloom. Useful in rockery or border.

V. **longifolia.** 18 in. Bright blue.

V. — **alba.** White form of above.

V. — **subsessilis.** 2 ft. July to September. One of the handsomest blue-flowering plants. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and beauty each year. Spikes completely studded with beautiful blue flowers; fine for cutting and one of the best plants for the hardy border.

V. **repens.** 3 to 4 in. May and June. A useful rock of carpeting plant with light blue flowers.

V. **rupestris.** 4 in. May and June. An excellent plant for carpeting rockeries or bare spots. Dense spikes of blue flowers.

V. **spicata.** 18 in. June and July. Long spikes of violet-blue flowers.

V. — **alba.** Long spikes of snowy white flowers.

V. — **rosea.** 2 ft. June to September. Much branched variety with pink flowers.

VERONICA—Continued

V. **Virginica.** 4 ft. Long spikes of blue flowers in July.

VINCA. Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle

Vinca minor. 8 in. Handsome evergreen foliage; showy bright blue flowers, borne freely in early spring and at intervals throughout the summer and autumn. It is perfectly hardy and is much used as a ground cover under trees or in shady nooks, where few plants will thrive.

V. — **alba.** A white flowering form of the above.

V. — **argentea variegata.** A pretty silver variegated form.

V. — **rosea plena.** A rare form with double rose-colored flowers.

VINCETOXICUM

Vincetoxicum japonicum. 1 to 1½ ft. July and August. From Japan. Fragrant pure white, waxy flowers.

VIOLA. Violets

Viola cornuta. 8 in. April till frost. A hardy variety; large pale blue flowers. A fine border plant.

V. — **alba.** Large white-flowered variety of above; constant bloomer.

V. — **atropurpurea.** Deep violet-blue flowers with distinct violet fragrance; blooms all summer. One of the best. For border or rock-garden.

V. — **G. Wermig.** Produces masses of rich dark blue flowers on long stems throughout the summer. For border or rock-garden.

VIOLA CORNUTA HYBRIDS. Tufted Pansies

The Hybrid forms of *Viola cornuta*, are one of the important bedding plants of Europe, and are rapidly growing in favor here. They flower continuously for nearly eight months in the year; and while their flowers are not so large as those of the annual Pansy, their bright colors and floriferousness make them welcome additions to any garden.

Admiration. Rich dark blue.

Blue Perfection. Mauve, yellow eye.

Lutea. Golden yellow.

Purple Queen. Purplish violet; fine.

White Perfection. A fine white.

V. **cucullata.** 8 in. April and May. Dark blue flowers, freely produced on long stems. Fine for planting in shade.

V. **Pedata.** 6 in. One of the best wild flowers. One of the first plants to bloom. Deep purple.

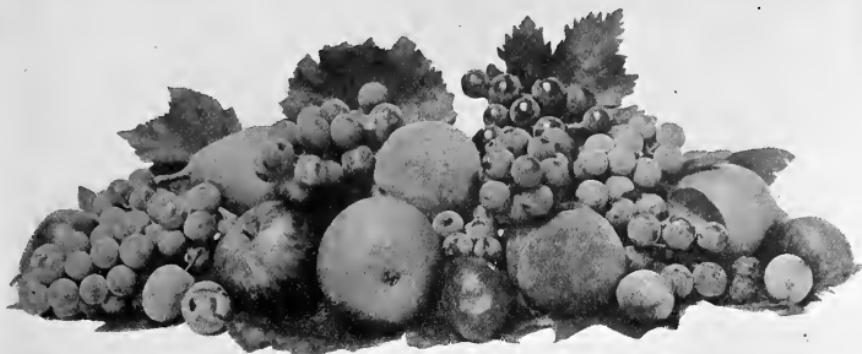
V. **Double Russian.** 4 in. May and June. A very double-flowered form; very fragrant and hardy.

V. **Single Russian.** A single form of the above.

V. **Welliana.** Large single fragrant flowers, of a deep rich purple color. Close, compact foliage.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. 4 to 5 ft. June, July. Very ornamental, sword-like foliage, and tall spikes of fragrant, drooping, bell-shaped, creamy white flowers.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

The following list includes only such varieties as have been proved best adapted to the climate and soils of New England. Apples thrive in all soils, and require less attention for cultivation than any other fruit crop. Trimming must be carefully attended to, to allow free circulation of air and light in order to produce the best quality of fruit. Spraying in the flowering period gives greater certainty of satisfactory crops.

Standard Trees. Plant from 25 to 32 feet apart each way.

Dwarf Trees. Plant from 6 to 8 feet apart each way.

Summer Varieties

Early Harvest. Large, pale yellow; mild acid, with tender flesh of fine flavor.

Golden Sweet. Large, round, pale yellow, fair, sweet and fine. Tree a robust and spreading grower.

Red Astrachan. Large deep crimson, with heavy bloom; juicy and sprightly acid.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow; rich, sweet and juicy; very productive.

William's Favorite. Large deep red; mild acid; flesh yellowish white. The fruit always commands a high price.

Yellow Transparent. A very early Apple. Medium, waxy yellow; mild acid, juicy and pleasant.

Autumn Varieties

Autumn Strawberry. Medium size, oval; flesh white, striped and splashed red; tender, juicy and pleasant.

Alexander. Large, greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shady side, bright red in the sun; flesh tender and juicy, with a pleasant flavor.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A beautiful Russian Apple; skin yellow, streaked with red, with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good. Vigorous grower.

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, mild acid, tender and delicious. One of the most valuable varieties for table or market.

Gravenstein. "The Queen of Apples." Very large, yellow, streaked red; mild acid, and the best quality. One of the most profitable apples to plant.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, subacid. Tree vigorous and productive.

Pound Sweet. (Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet.) Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking. Tree vigorous and productive.

Porter. Large, light yellow, often splashed with red; tender, mild acid; best quality.

Winter Varieties

Baldwin. Medium to large; bright red, shaded yellow; crisp, juicy, subacid. The business Apple for New England.

Bellefleur, Yellow. Large, yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, subacid.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin.) Fruit beautiful; deep red cheek on one side, striped with red otherwise; very vigorous grower, comes to fruiting early and an annual bearer. The fruit will keep from one season until Apples appear again. Though highly commended by some for New England, we do not recommend it for general planting.

Send for Price List, or Submit Us Your List of Requirements for Quotations.

APPLES—Continued

Delicious. No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different Apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy, with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest. November to April.

Fallawater. (Talpehocken.) Large, globular, yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar subacid flavor.

Fameuse, or Snow. Medium, deep crimson; tender, melting, subacid.

Gano. Similar, but superior to Ben Davis. More brilliant coloring; runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. Tree bears while young; color bright red without stripes or blotches; large.

Golden Russet. Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy.

Grimes' Golden. Medium to large, cylindrical; flesh yellow and firm, very fine grained, with a rich, refreshing flavor. Tree bears early. Vigorous.

Hubbardston Nonsuch. Large, round, yellow and red; flesh white, tender and juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious.

Jonathan. Medium size; pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy. Of the Spitzenburg class.

King of Tompkins County. Very large, round, oblate, yellow-striped and clouded; abundant annual bearer.

McIntosh Red. Much larger than the Fameuse, which it strongly resembles; but very superior to it when the trees are highly cultivated. It will not stand neglect. Skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with dark, rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. October to January. Another of the most profitable varieties to plant. Commands the highest price of all.

Northern Spy. Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; tender, juicy, high-flavored and delicious; one of the best long-keeping Apples.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, high-flavored and excellent; a most popular Apple.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large, yellow-russet; crisp, good subacid flavor; tree vigorous and productive; very popular on account of its long keeping.

Spitzenburg. (Esopus.) Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious; a good bearer and a popular fruit.

Stark. (Pride of Maine.) Skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy; mild.

Stayman's Winesap. One of the finest Apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. A favorite for cider. Medium size, conical; mostly covered with red on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp and high-flavored. November to April, but keeps well to May.

Talman Sweet. Medium size; nearly round; whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet; excellent for baking.

Wolf River. Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer.

Wealthy. Medium round, smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, subacid; very good.

York Imperial. Fruit medium size; white, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant; mild subacid.

CRAB APPLES

The Crab Apple has many points of excellence. It makes a fine ornamental tree, perfectly hardy, and will grow in any kind of soil. They bear very early and every year. The fruit is unequalled for jelly and for vinegar, and is useful when dried, canned or preserved.

Hyslop. Large size; dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class.

Martha. A new Crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. A great bearer of beautiful fruit; glossy yellow, shaded with light red; fruit mild and tart.

Transcendent. Of the largest size of this class of Apples; red, showy, excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable.

PEARS

The soil best adapted for Pear culture should be of rich and heavy quality, though good results are often obtained on soils of ordinary nature. The fruit of summer and autumn varieties should be picked as soon as it has attained full size, when, if ripened in dark, dry closets, it is not subject to rotting at the core, and develops its best flavor. Pick winter sorts as soon as the weather indicates the liability of hard frost. Spraying is desirable at the blooming season, but leaf-blight can be treated only by cutting away the diseased limbs entirely. Thinning the fruit increases size and quality of the remaining crop.

Standard trees plant from 15 to 20 feet apart each way.

Summer Varieties

Bartlett. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy. One of the most popular trees. Very productive.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, long, light yellow, with red cheek. Very juicy, buttery and rich. Tree hardy and productive.

PEARS—Continued

Autumn Varieties

Beurre Bosc. Large, long; cinnamon-russet; handsome; half-melting, juicy, rich and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous and a good and regular bearer. 75c. each; \$7.00 per 10; \$60.00 per 100.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large; greenish yellow, russet spots; juicy, rich, sweet and fine. Tree vigorous and bears well.

Flemish Beauty. Large pale yellow, brownish cheek; melting and delicious. Tree bears young and abundantly.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large, smooth, greenish yellow, with a red cheek; melting and rich; tree upright, productive.

Seckel. Medium to small; yellowish brown, with a red cheek; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious; a slow but stout, erect grower.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet, with a red cheek; melting, rich, juicy, sugary, perfumed and delicious; tree handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive.

Worden Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters; juicy, buttery, fine-grained. Ripens in October.

Winter Varieties

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, obovate, greenish russet sometimes shaded with crimson; melting, juicy vinous, perfumed and delicious; tree vigorous and productive.

Lawrence. Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic; an American Pear of great excellence.

Winter Nelis. A most desirable winter Pear; should be planted extensively; good size; fine quality; profitable.

CHERRIES

Cherries are adapted to a wide range of soils, doing best on heavy loam, and giving best returns with high culture. The class of sweet varieties comprises more upright and rapid-growing varieties, producing large fruit, usually of sweet quality. The sour varieties though with smaller foliage, less vigorous growth and more acid fruit, are harder, healthier, and bear quite young. Distance—Plant sweet varieties 20 feet apart; sour varieties 15 feet apart.

Sweet Varieties

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purple, glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, and vigorous grower.

Governor Wood. Large, light yellow and red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large, pale yellow and red; very firm, juicy, sweet and good. Tree spreading and vigorous.



Black Tartarian Cherries

Windsor. Fruit large, liver-colored. Flesh remarkably firm, sweet, and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and delicious.

Sour Varieties

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. One of the most valuable of sour Cherries.

Montmorency. (Large Montmorency.) A cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond.

PLUMS

While Plums thrive on all soils, when grown in deep, well-prepared loam the best results are obtained. Black-knot, when it appears on the trees, should be removed by cutting out the branches affected. The Curculio can be overcome only by jarring the trees and destroying the fallen insects. Spraying and thinning out of fruit produces best crops. Plant from 15 to 18 feet apart each way.

Plums of European Type

Bradshaw. Very large, oval, dark violet-red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety.

Lombard. Medium, oval, violet-red; juicy pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive.

October Purple. Large, round fruit, dark reddish purple-yellow; flesh of the most superb quality; its large, even size and beautiful color, also its quality, make it very desirable for the garden or market.

PLUMS—Continued

Reine Claude. Round, greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone; free, vigorous and remarkably productive. Fine for canning.

Yellow Egg. A very large and beautiful egg-shaped Plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Abundance. Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer.

Burbank. Large and beautiful, clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree a vigorous grower, with large, broad leaves.

Red June. An early-ripening Japanese Plum; medium to large, roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow; quality good.

Satsuma. (Blood.) Large, globular, with a sharp point; color purple and red, with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color; fine quality; pit very small.

Yellow Japan. (Chabot.) Lemon-yellow ground nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to point; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed.

PEACHES

Peaches are fast becoming a crop of importance to the Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and the more southern New England fruit-growers, now that the requirements of careful cultivation and care are understood as the only necessity to overcome Peach yellows and the other diseases which in the past have proved so detrimental to paying crops.

The PEACH-BORER is easily killed by running a wire into its burrow, and lime applied at the base of the trunk prevents largely the increase of this trouble. Pruning must be carefully attended to, and when the trees are first planted all side branches should be cut back nearly to the main trunk and the latter reduced one-third. Proper distance is 16 to 18 feet apart.

Belle of Georgia. Very large, white Peach with red cheek. The flesh is white, firm and of fine flavor. Tree rapid grower and very productive. July. Free.

Carman. A new hardy rot-proof Peach. Large, round, pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Champion. Extremely good early Peach. Skin creamy white with red cheek. A perfect free-stone, which is a rare thing among the early Peaches. Very hardy, regular bearer.

Crawford's Early. Very large, yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Tree hardy and vigorous.

PEACHES

Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. One of the finest of the later sorts.

Elberta. Yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific and hardy. The fruit is uniformly large. Since the Early Crawford, it is doubtful if any peach has been produced that has been so largely planted.

Fitzgerald. Fruit of very large size; pit very small. It is of the Crawford type, but excels that famous variety in size, hardness and productiveness.

Foster. Large, slightly flattened; color a deep orange-red, becoming very dark on the exposed side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor.

Greensboro. The largest and best colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of the Alexander, ripening at the same time; parts clean from seed when fully ripe.

J. H. Hale. The best variety yet produced. Size very large; color a deep golden yellow, overlaid with bright carmine; flesh deep yellow, firm, fine grained and parts freely from the pit; tender with most delicious flavor. Ripens a little ahead of Elberta. Tree hardy and vigorous. Price same as others if bought in an assortment; if alone, 10¢ extra.

Mountain Rose. Large red, white flesh; ripens early. First quality. Free-stone.

Oldmixon Freestone. Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, with an excellent rich, sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety.

Stump the World. Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored. Productive.

QUINCES

No fruit has more steady demand or brings as comparatively high a price as the Quince. The trees are hardy and prolific bearers, requiring rich, moist soil and high culture to give the most satisfactory results. Plant from 10 to 15 ft. apart.

Champion. A strong, stout, rugged tree; fruit very large and productive; the skin russeted around the stem, below a lively yellow color; its flesh cooks tender.

Meech's Prolific. Fruit said to be larger than the Orange, resembling the Champion in shape and general appearance, though not averaging quite as large; of great beauty and delightful fragrance.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor; valuable for preserves and market.

Rea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince, one-third larger; fair, handsome and equally as productive; tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

GRAPES

Grapes are capable of so varied methods of cultivation that we do not attempt to give any cultural directions. They should be planted not less than 6 feet apart, and they will repay any extra care given them in preparation of soil, after-fertilization, and selection of situation. Mildew and other fungous diseases, which have become so destructive in the past, are now well understood, and are easily treated by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture.

Black and Blue Varieties

Campbell's Early. A fine new Grape; clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet and slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower.

Concord. Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp; quite tender when fully ripe.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor; skin tender; ripens well in cold localities.

Red Grapes

Brighton. Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red Grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than any other Grape.

Catawba. Bunches are large-shouldered; berries large, reddish and sprightly. An old and popular variety.

Delaware. Superior as a table Grape. Bunch medium, very compact; berries medium, round; skin thin; of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy and exceedingly sweet.

Salem. (Rogers' No. 22.) Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact; berry very large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored. Vine vigorous.

White Grapes

Green Mountain. (Winchell.) Fine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive; bunch long, compact shoulder; green or greenish white; skin thin; pulp very tender and sweet.

Niagara. Vine hardy and a strong grower; bunches very large and compact; berries large; skin thin but tough; pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet.

Pocklington. Bunch medium to large; berry large, round, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy; vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

RASPBERRIES

One of those fruits which are adapted to a great range of soils, giving abundant crops with comparatively little care, the quality of which, however, is in accordance with the care and cultivation accorded. For garden culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart, plants 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows. For field culture, plant in rows 4 feet apart and the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. In trimming in spring, depend upon the strong canes for fruiting purposes, shortening back the laterals, to within 6 or 8 inches of the stock, and cut away all old useless wood.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market.) Large, dark crimson berries of firm texture; sprightly acid and of excellent quality; a certain cropper, always to be recommended.

Golden Queen. Large, yellow fruit of highest quality and best size; hardy and productive; fine either for home use or shipping purposes.

Gregg. Most prolific; berries black, of high quality and good size; productive and hardy.

Herbert. A superior variety. In hardiness it easily takes first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The cane is very strong and vigorous, leaves large and healthy, and has never been affected by disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of all red Raspberries. Flavor very sweet and juicy, the very best for table use. Enormously productive. Season five to six days before Cuthbert. This Raspberry holds its size well to end of season.

Marlboro. Large bright crimson fruit of splendid quality; very early and hardy.

St. Regis Everbearing. Red; berries of large size, and of a bright crimson color. Flavor very sweet and rich; excellent quality. Highly productive and very hardy. Producing abundantly throughout the entire summer.

BLACKBERRIES

The ideal crop for obtaining money returns from poor lands. Yet the cultivation of the vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded. Mulching is of great advantage, especially in poor soils. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Trim with a view to obtaining a crop of excellent berries from a few strong shoots to a plant rather than from many weak ones.

Agawam. Fruit medium size, jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the core; a very valuable variety for home use, being sweet throughout as soon as black; very hardy, healthy and productive.

Eldorado. This splendid variety, is perhaps the best ever introduced. It stands when other varieties are winter-killed, and has never failed to produce enormous crops of its very large, jet-black fruit, which are sweet and melting and keep well after picking.

BLACKBERRIES—Continued

Erie. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform, both in size and shape; there is no other berry that rivals it in combining hardness, large size, earliness and productiveness.

Rathbun. The tips touch the ground and root, thus propagating themselves like the blackcap Raspberry; the fruit is borne in clusters and is easily gathered; berries very large, color intense black, with a high polish; pits very large, with small seeds; flesh juicy, high-flavored, sweet and delicious.

Snyder. A marvel of productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core; its value is its extreme hardness.

Wilson's Early. Very large, shining black; retaining its color well after picking, and fine for the table as soon as full colored; quite firm, sweet, rich and good; ripens mainly together, and two weeks before the height of the blackberry season.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

On account of Government restrictions (for the sake of our White Pine Forests) we will neither propagate nor sell currants and gooseberries. We advise our customers to desist from planting them.

ASPARAGUS

An easily cultivated crop, capable of giving large returns, depending as much on the culture as on the variety used. Do not plant more than 4 to 6 inches deep, and do not use salt as a

Conover's Colossal. Of large size, rapid growth and excellent quality.

Giant Argenteuil. A new French variety that makes crowns strong enough for cutting before any other sort, and yields enormous crops of mammoth, tender stocks.

Palmetto. A very popular variety of best quality.

RHUBARB

Plant in rows 3 feet apart and the plants 2 feet apart in the rows. Every 4 years the old stools should be taken up, divided and replanted in soil which should always be of excellent quality.

Champagne. A choice new English variety. Early quick growth and of good size; bright red in color; delicate and tender. Nothing equal to it in the market.

Linnæus. (Myatt's Linnæus.) Large, early, tender, and of the very best quality.

GLADIOLAS

Gladioli are noted for their strong growth and free-flowering qualities. They produce satisfactory results in our climate under the most ordinary conditions.

We offer five varieties which are among the best and most desirable for cutting. They should be planted in quantity.

America. Flowers of immense size, dainty, pink color, borne on a very strong spike.

Augusta. A beautiful white variety, with lavender anthers. Strong spike, often having two or three branches.

Brenchleyensis. Brilliant vermillion-scarlet. One of the best for garden and for massing.

Halley. Delicate pink. Early.

Independence. A brilliant Bergonia-pink, with richly marked throat. A long spike of wax-like flowers.

Mrs. Francis King. A most beautiful flame-pink. Immense flowers on a spike growing four feet high, with from eighteen to twenty flowers.

Panama. Pink.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

There are few questions at the present time that are being more carefully considered by the well-to-do owners of real estate than the subject of landscape gardening. We have a very large acquaintance with landscape gardeners of note, whom we can conscientiously recommend, and it will give us great pleasure to have those in need of the service of a professional landscape architect write us, stating the size of their grounds, etc., and we will put them in communication with some one who can be relied upon to do a satisfactory job at reasonable rates.

The time was when the home was confined to the four walls of the house, but that day has gone by, never to return, as our people are living more and more out-of-doors, and the grounds surrounding the house are quite as much a part of the home as is the house itself. The decoration of the outside is an art of itself which can be best accomplished only by those who have a fondness for the art, and have gratified their tastes by large reading and wide observation. Therefore, we recommend to our clientele the great brotherhood of landscape architects whom we know and with whom we shall be glad to make our clients acquainted, in the hope that we may be of service both to them and to those we are studying hard to serve.

In the interest of the home made beautiful, and the children more broadly educated and refined, we are your servants and friends.

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